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LEADING BARS, HOTELS
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The Bombay Gazette.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. CALEDONIA ...	7558	C. H. S. Tocque...	8th Aug.
*ORIENTAL	5264	K. Spicer	18th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman.	22nd "
*PENINSULAR ...	2294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept.
*ORIENTAL	5264	E. Spicer	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
*PENINSULAR ...	2294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler...	3rd Oct.
*ORIENTAL	5264	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA ...	7558	C. H. S Tocque.	17th "
*PENINSULAR	2294	A. G. Cubitt....	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA ...	10000	E. H. Gordon ...	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th July, 1903.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC...	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	4,807	Le Coispellier ...	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT" 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 21st Aug., 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE...	Rs. 800	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi.....	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto...	5,900	29th Oct. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

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STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND...	.....	6,046	23rd Aug. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain J. NAGAO, 3,988 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on 14th inst.

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.
Nasseri Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 11th August, 1903.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 7th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 25th August (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th Sept., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR AUSTRALIA (without transhipment.)

S.S. "UMTA," 5,400 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th Aug., for Rangoon, Java, Freemantle and Melbourne.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S.S. "SIRSA," 2,600 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th August.

FOR ADEN.

S.S. "CHUPRA," 2,000 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 14th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 6th August, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

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Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

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PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
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Bombay, 6th August, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti...	15th Aug. 1903.
D. BALDUINO.....	4,680	O. Canepa ...	15th Sept. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini,	17th Aug. 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito ...	17th Sept. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2,884..	Glogner....	20th August.
S. S. BUNDESRATH ...	2,085..	Ahrens	2nd Sept.
S. S. SAFARI.....	1,432...	Winicker ...	15th Sept.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
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CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

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762	Set of 4 Silver Salt Cellars, with Crystal Linings and four Silver Spoons; Louis XV Style, in case	48	0
1147	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	35	0
1192	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Gilt Bowls, Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	65	0
1194	Twelve Silver Ice Spoons with Gilt Bowls and Ice Cream Server, in case	82	0
1221	Silver Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, with Silver Tray, in case	100	0
1243	Set of six Silver Liqueur Beakers and Tray, ART NOUVEAU Style, in case	90	0
1245	Cut Glass Claret Jug with Silver Mounts, in case	85	0
1294	Silver Mounted Liqueur Decanter with six Plain Silver Beakers and Tray, in case	85	0
1796	Set of four Silver Bon Bon Dishes with two pairs of Silver Tongs, in case	75	0
1800	Silver Sugar Bowl with Crystal Lining and Silver Spoon, in case	75	0
27-415	Cut Glass Salad Bowl, with Chased and Pierced Silver Gold Gilt Rim, and Silver Gold Gilt Helpers, in case	135	0
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OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

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"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"
BRAND ARE PACKED IN
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" No. 3, 3¾ in, Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
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ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

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WHISKY.

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SUITABLE AS.—

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GYMKHANA PRIZES
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Extensive Assortments of Fancies suitable for Presentation Purposes in small Silver and Gold Ware may be seen in our SHOW ROOM. New Patterns are constantly added.

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HIGH CLASS DIAMOND WORK

NECKLACES BROOCHES
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A Good Assortment always in Stock in Variety and Novelty in Design.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
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WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.
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WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).
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WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.
CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.
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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed WORN OUT, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of Poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., &c. Observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London. Wholesale Agents for Agents for India.—TREACHER AND Co., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and COCOA.

These Medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD. ZAROBA. The Extraordinary Blood Purifier. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

NOTES.
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Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

NORTH STAFFORDS "A" TEAM *VS.* "B" TEAM ON THE COOPERAGE,

SATURDAY, THE 8TH AUGUST, 1903.

Admission to Reserved Enclosure Rupee 1.

Each Ticket admits one Gentleman and two Ladies.

Tickets may be had at Messrs. W. B. GREEN and Company, Messrs. MONGINI BROTHERS, and Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ltd.

Proceeds to provide Medals for LEAGUE COMPETITION.

Tents and Chairs provided.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 16, Victoria Dock. All claims for short delivery, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 4th August, 1903.

POONA 5TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 15TH AUGUST, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 10th August, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 5th August, 1903.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 1 Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of ELECTING a DIRECTOR.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 7th August, 1903.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1903.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of the above Society will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, Coconanut Day.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our Client, MOGUL JAN DELHIWALI, has contracted to PURCHASE from DAVID MOSES, GERSHON MOSES, JACOB MOSES, PERES MOSES, ASHER MOSES and EZEKIEL MOSES, heirs and representatives of MOSES RAGHUJI MALEKAR and RAHIBAI MAHSLEKARA, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of sale, gift, mortgage, lien, inheritance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, at 39, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed and such claims, if any, against the property will be considered as waived and of no effect :—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Southern side of Camatipura 13th Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 3990, and Street No. 138-140-142-144, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Revenue under No. 59 and 4528, and New No. 13058 and 10995, Old Survey No. 4055 and 4069, and New Survey No. 2-6562, and 6562, containing by admeasurement 112 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the East by the House of Sewoo Dharmaji, on the West by the Sweeper's Passage, on or towards the North by Camatipura 13th Street, and on the South by the Sweeper's Passage.—Dated this 6th day of August, 1903.

MIRZA & MIRZA,
Solicitors, High Court.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BY APPOINTMENT
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

BEST QUALITY. STRONG. DURABLE.
Good shape. Good finish.
HARNESS DEPARTMENT
under EUROPEAN CUTTER.
CATALOGUES OF PRICES FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 9,050,000

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Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS :

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum
For 2 Years.....	5 Per cent.
" 1 Year.....	4½ "
" 6 Months.....	4 "
" 3 Months.....	3½ "

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved Rice on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further Information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH :
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs' CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture, such as large size writing table, bedstead, sofas, bentwood chairs, almyre, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of-drawers, iron safe, carpets.

2 ruling machines, 1 impression machine, 1 book-cutting machine, 1 board cutter, 2 paging machines, &c.

On account of the concerned—
9 cases national Cigarettes
On account of the concerned—
14 bales fents.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hafiz Abdool Aziz of Delhi.

H. A. A. 86/64, 125/27 1017/19, 1021/23, 2005/7, 1137/38, 1162/64 1168/70—24 cases each 200 dozen pairs coloured glass bangles. 1 7/8, 2, 2 1/8 and 2 1/4 inches.

AT 2 P.M.

2 brand new Amazon and 1 Montrose gent's bicycles
1 "Humber" gent's bicycle with stand.
1 strong-built French-polished office shigram.
1 second hand brougham.
1 light victoria
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT BAPTY ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 14th inst. at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Messrs. Munroop Ladha and Co., the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased Mortgagor Ora Husson Ali Mcosajee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 15th day of March, 1895, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bapty Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 3 35-3337, New No. 10110 old survey Nos. 1910, 2912, and New Survey No. 5726, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 742, street Nos 33-35, containing by admeasurement 68 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage, and the property of Ebrahim A deol Kycon, on the West by the property of Abdool Hoosain Tyaball, on the North by the first Kamathi, oora Street, and on the South by the said Bapty Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th August, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TAMARIND LANE, FORT.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Bai Bachoobai, widow of Mr. Sorabji Hormasji Batliwala, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p. m. sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuages tenement, or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at Tamarind Lane, in the Registration Sub district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 668 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under old No 132, 133 and 133; and new No. 4980, 4982 and 4984; and old Survey No. 1531 and new Survey No. 9/49; and in the books of the Municipality under ward No. 1:65 to 66 and street No. 4 to 12 and is bounded as follows; that is to say, on the east by the properties of the late Sir Linshaw Manneckji Petit and Dadabhoy Rustomji Parukh, on the west by the properties of Meherwanji Jehangir Tarachund and Bomanji Pestonji Palkhiwala, on the north by the private passage, and on the south by the Tamarind Lane. The property yields the monthly rental of Rs. 437. A portion of the property is let to the Government Postal Press for Rs. 300 per month, exclusive of water rate for a period of 7 years.

For further particulars and condition, of sale application may be made to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji Solicitors, at their office, No. 89 Medows Street, or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8 Grants Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved F. P. Household furniture, glass, crockery and best platedware, drawing room suits, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, Ditmar's table and hanging lamps one Lancaster instantograph camera with stand, one organ harmonium, one small iron safe, one singing canary bird, one English clock with glass dome, copper utensils Lady's and Gentlemen's bicycles, etc. etc., the property of Capt. G. A. SHEPHERD.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong second-hand palanquin office shigram,
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong second hand victoria in very good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay Arab, 14-2, 7 years, goes well in harness.
1 pair of English bicycle wheels by "John Rugby and Sons," Wednesbury (with out rubber-tyres) and a Colinges patent axle to fit the above.
2 horses, broken to harness, very quiet.
6 milking goats.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Marine Lines, opposite the 23rd Bombay Rifle Mess, (where the kit has been removed for sale) the valuable and handsome teak and black-wood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, drawing-room suits, first-rate pictures and oleographs. Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, almyras, one sweet-toned cottage piano, single and double bedsteads, handsome China and Japanese flowers vases and table ornaments, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of Mr. RUSTOMJI LIMJI BATLIBHOI.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th August, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE OF GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, PAPER MILL LANE.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Bai Ruttonbai Jamsetjee Ghiwala, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, pursuant to the power of sale given by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 13rd day of August, 1901, and made between the said parties, sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property;—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land containing by admeasurement 6 2 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 61, new No. 517, old Survey No. 7949, together with the two messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses or bungalows standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1134-35 and Street Nos. 15 and 16 and which all premises are situate at and on the west side of Girgaum Back Road, Paper Mill Lane, at Bombay, in Registration sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by public passage, on or towards the west by the property of Revagar Coovergar Bawa, on or towards the north by the property of Rene P. B. A. Doearte, and on or towards the south by the property of Babajee Kashinath.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 23, Church Gate Street or to the Undersigned,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th August, 1903.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
7, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers,
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.
MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.
(2ND EDITION.)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2.

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	91 1 16	— 1 16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3/4	— 1 4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	— unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 15 16	— do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 1 2	— + 3-16
2 months hence	25 1 4	— + 3/16
Spot in New York	55 1 8	— + 3 8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25 14	— unchanged
Berlin "	20 38 1/2	— do.
New York Demand	48 5 1/2	— — 1/4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 pr ct	— unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 1 2 pr ct	— do.
6 " " "	3 pr ct	— do.
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8 pr ct	— unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	— do
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	1 3/4 per cent.	— do.
7 day market loans	2 per cent.	— do.

Sugar German granulated 1st mark, 10 1-16 Aug.-Sept., firm.

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 4s. 1d.

Wheat.—Club No. 1. 30. Aug.-Sept. Buyers.

Linseed Bold, 36 3-4. Aug.-Sept. Sellers. Tone steady.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000

Rs. 21,50 000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 14,10,000 do. Bombay.
" 3,40,000 do. Madras.

Rs. 42 00,000, at 1s. 4 1.

Minimum rate received 22 p. ct.
Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 8,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" Nil. do. Bombay.
" " " Madras.

Rs. 8,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Minimum rate received 22 p. ct.
Total amount sold during week, Rs. 50,00,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.
Extra allotments on Bombay, Rs. 4,00,000, and Calcutta Rs. 5,20,000, at 1s. 4 1-32d.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000. Spot 6·70 plus 8. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports 15,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
6·34	5·87	5·18	5 37
+4	+6	+5	+4
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
5·33	5 32	5·32	5 31
+4	+4	+4	+4

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	Nil
Do. last year	1,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Do. do. Continent	Nil
Mid-Uplands	12·75 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec	9 61 — 18
Do. do. March	9·63 — 17

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept.	10·68 — 22
Do. do. December	9·63 — 14
Tone at close	Barely steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 6th August, 1903:—

Cotton	513 bales.
Wheat	8,603 cwts.
Linseed	1,890 "
Rape, Ral and Mustard seeds	5,874 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	534 "
Groundnuts	25 "
Castorseed	2 0 "
Rice	5,033 "
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	2,497 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 3-16d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs	3	do	do	69 3-4
Marks	3	do	do	137 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	129 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	178
Japan	30	do	do	52

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ... ... 98·12
1st Settlement ... ... 98·10

Money Market, Tone quiet

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 16th June 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 2nd July 4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 2nd " 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 23rd " 4 do

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone firm,			
Ready	6	5	6
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	5	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	12	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	5	13	0
Poppyseed.—Tone firm,			
Ready	6	5	
Castorseed—Tone dull.			
Ready	20	4	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Soft red Ahmedabad	Rs.	33	8
Club, No. 1	"	29	12
Hard, Red	"	23	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier.
Estimated sales ... 8,000 Bales.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.		
6 35	5 78	5·33		
9	—9	—9		
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.	Mar.-April
5·28	5·31	5·329	5·34	5·21
—9	—9	— 10	—10.	— 10

COTTON.—The local market for ready Cotton is easier, and there is more disposition on the part of holders to make concessions, but exports are almost out of the market, and Mills are buying less freely. In New Crop there is little doing and prices are Rs. 2 lower, closing rates being Rs. 222 for Good Broach and Rs. 172 for Fully Good Bengals.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 5

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	91 1 16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3 4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 15-16
Bar Silver	25 1-2

POONA RACES.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING, FRIDAY, 7TH AUGUST.
HORSES STRUCK OUT.

Maiden Hurdle Plate—Dawn.
The Hopeful Plate—Golden Plover, Najaffi and Padlock.
The Monsoon Plate—Arabian.
Welter Plate—Quickstep and Verdant.
Pony Hurdle Plate—Ena.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY 8TH AUGUST—HANDICAPS.

The Summer Plate—7 furlongs—Bradsman 9 12, Firecracker 9 2, Kingston 9 1, Fitzeros 8 11, Planet 8 10, Carreewick 8 9, Fando 8 6, Gnullo 8 5, Roscommon 8 0, Miss Windson 7 8, Nancy Till 7 6, La Regina 6 10. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5 lbs.

The Desert Handicap—1 Mile—Narunjee 9 12, Achilles 9 7, Hakum 9 9, Alexis 7 12, Silvermane 7 6, Magtom 7 2, Musketeer 6 12, Najeed 6 9, Connaught 6 7.

The Intermediate Plate—5 furlongs—Key West 9 12, Matilda 9 0, Russley Rose 8 9, Veera 8 5, Coco's 7 13, Ethel II 7 11, Annie Laurie 7 7, Nanette 7 4, Miss Bernie 6 0. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6lbs.

The Midget Handicap—6 furlongs—Oriental 9 7, Shaiboob 9 2, Governor 8 10, Greyleg 8 2, Mosumma 6 12.

Amateur Consolation Plate—1 2 Mile—Pluto 12 3, Chancellor 11 1, Regret 10 10, Titus II 10 7, Hamilton 10 3, Conway 10 0, Rocket 9 12, Daimyo 9 10. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs.

The Closed Handicap—5 furlongs—Corrie Roy 12 7 Vedette 11 12, Blue Blood 11 7, Madeira 10 13, Chimes 10 7 Misty 10 6, Dawn 10 5 Teepookhana 10 3, Runaway Girl 9 12, Recluse 9 12, Charcoal 9 9, Rising Sun 9 9, Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

OATES—July 25, at Elspeth, Mussoorie, the wife of R J W Oates, Umaria, Rewah State, C I, of a son.

DEATHS.

EARLE—July 29, at Calcutta, Edward William Earle, son of the late Captain Solomon Earle, 2nd Light Infantry, K G L, (Waterloo) and Hon E I Co's Invalid Corps, and Mrs Bridget Earle (Nee Maples), aged 77 years.

SMEATON—July 25, at Nowgong, from a fall at polo, Arthur Lushington Smeaton, 18th Bengal Lancers, aged 23 years and 6 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water 11-25m., 11-7m., Low water, 4-21m. 5-10m.

Banks closed, Narali Purnima, Hindu Holiday.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Gymkhana.

MUSIC.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Berbera per R. I. M. S Hardinge will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. on Tuesday, the 11th instant.

FIREMAN SCALDED.—Noorhusein Nawab, aged twenty-five, a fireman employed on board the steamship Ballarat, was seriously scalded on his chest, right hand, and feet by the steam escaping from a steam pipe, while the vessel was at sea. Immediately on the arrival of the vessel in the Bombay harbour the injured fireman was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained.

CAUGHT IN THE MACHINE.—On Wednesday afternoon one Jarbundhan Raori, a Hindu, aged thirty-five, employed in the Union Mill, DeLisle Road, was removing waste cotton from a machine in motion, when he had his right hand accidentally caught between the rollers and drawn in. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured arm was amputated at the elbow.

ACCIDENT IN THE FORT PRESS.—Ramder Anunde, aged twenty-seven years, a hamal in the Fort Press, Arthur Bunder, while assisting others in the railing of an iron girder in the Press on Wednesday, accidentally fell from a platform, a distance of about twelve feet. He received injury to his back which necessitated his removal to the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital.

A NOSE-BITING HUSBAND.—Abdul Razak, a Mahomedan, residing at Khetwady, bit off the nose of his wife Khatoobe at 1 o'clock yesterday morning owing to her alleged misconduct with another man. The husband stated that he was married to the woman by "nicka" but the latter denied it. The injured woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she has been detained.

THEFT AT A TANNERY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Superintendent Flanagan charged Shaikoo Sadoo, a Hindu, with stealing pieces of leather, valued at Rs. 14, the property of one Dhondoo Bhicajee, who keeps a tannery at Matunga. The accused was detected removing two pieces of leather from the tannery on Wednesday by an employee of the complainant and made over to the police. The accused subsequently made a statement which led to the recovery of twelve pieces of leather which he had stolen from the tannery on a former occasion and sold to a merchant. The accused admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

AGAIN AT IT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Govind Rama, an old offender having a record of two previous convictions against him, was charged by Inspector Priestly with theft of a cash-box containing Rs. 8-12 in cash belonging to Sucoobai, a Hindu woman. The evidence showed that the accused broke into the house of the complainants about five months ago and committed a theft for which he was sent to jail. On Wednesday evening the woman was going along Sheiwada Road, with the box in her hand. Suddenly the accused came upon her, snatched the box from her hand, and decamped. The woman raised an alarm and the accused was arrested by a policeman on duty at the corner of the street. Being an old offender he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL EXPLOSION.—Marooti Balloo, a Hindu, aged twenty-eight years, employed as a blasting operative under Wassoodev Gunpat, a licensee for the blasting of rock at Sewree New Road, while attending to his work on Tuesday afternoon met with a serious accident which resulted in his death. It appears that a blasting charge had been laid and the fuse ignited, but as the charge failed to explode within half an hour it was thought to be a misfire. The man Marooti Balloo then went to the spot to find out the cause. Suddenly the charge exploded terribly injuring the man. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital where he died a few hours after admission. The matter was reported to the Coroner who adjudged it to be a pure accident and ordered the body of the deceased to be disposed of without holding an inquest.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—Our correspondent at Bhownagar writes;—It has been raining continuously here, and there is no knowing when the rain will hold off. People are again in anxiety. Rain descended in torrents the other day at Dhola, 5 inches 50 cents being measured in two hours. Rivers Rangoola and Kalooba were flooded and the low lying villages were under water. The prices of cereals are much reduced, and several merchants have undergone serious pecuniary loss. Bhackwa, a village near, Chuda, was submerged, the river having overflowed and railroad banks were flooded. At Verawal, Juragad, Jetalsar and Dhola, the total rainfall is already beyond the average. The following measurements have been made up to-date:—Dhola, 26; inches 85 cents, Verawal, 27 inches, 13 cents, Junagad, 27 inches, 11 cents, Jetalsar, 27 inches 13 cents, Gir, 35 inches 9 cents.

PERSONATING A PUBLIC SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Collett, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged John Matzet, a Prussian, with personating a police officer with intent to cheat. Shaik Ismail Currim, Chief Constable G. I. P. Railway Police, said that in consequence of information received he kept a watch at the No. 6 platform, Victoria Terminus Station, on the 4th instant, at the time of the arrival of the Jubbulpore passenger train. He saw the accused come out of a second class carriage and sent a ticket-collector to him to see if he had got a ticket. The witness stood at a short distance when the ticket collector went to the accused and asked for a ticket. The accused showed a telegram to the ticket collector and said that he was a police officer travelling on duty. That telegram was his authority to travel. The witness on hearing this went to the accused and took charge of the telegram. The accused made a further statement to him to the effect that he was not a police officer but a private detective. He would not tell the witness to which firm he belonged. He then arrested the accused and searched him. Five annas in cash a watch and a third class ticket from Jabalpore to Mirgang were found on his person. The accused stated that he had a ticket from Itarsi to Bombay but lost it on his way. He was working for the I. T. Department, but had not been engaged officially. By the I. T. Department, he meant the Intelligence Department. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that he did not believe a word of the accused being a private detective. He sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

A BENEFIT MATCH.

A benefit match to raise funds for the purchase of medals for the winners of the Harwood League Football Competition will take place to-morrow evening in the Cooperage between the "A" and "B" teams of the North Staffords. Both teams have shown capital form and the game should prove a close and exciting encounter. The kick-off will be at 5 p. m.

DRY, THIN, AND FALLING HAIR is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall. In the absence of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was voted to the chair.

MUNICIPAL LABORATORY.

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter dated the 4th July last stated:—As the Municipal Laboratory has now been satisfactorily started and a Municipal Analyst has been appointed in addition to the carrying out of the analytical work required to give effect to the several provisions of the Municipal Act, the Health Officer proposes to give facilities to private medical practitioners to get sputum, blood &c., examined at the Laboratory, and for this purpose to charge fees For the analysis of articles of food water milk, &c. For private individuals a fee of Rs 15 to Rs. 30 is proposed to be charged according to the amount of work done. As this will be extra work to the Analyst, the Health Officer recommends that half the fee charged in these cases be paid to the Analyst and the other half be credited to the Municipal Funds. I approve of the health Officer's proposal, and request the sanction of the Corporation to it. The following scale of fees for bacteriological examination of blood, sputum, &c to be charged to the medical practitioners: Fees for bacteriological examination of blood for malaria, Rs 3; sputum for tubercle, Rs 2; diphtheria, Rs 3; plague, Rs 3; Wedal's test for enteric, Rs 10; milk, Rs 15; and water, Rs 15.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji proposed that the consideration of the letter be postponed for a month. He said he proposed a postponement for the simple reason that there was good deal of objection to the scale of fees proposed to be charged. They had appointed a whole time Analyst on the distinct understanding that he should devote his attention to the Municipal work only. The Analyst now appeared to have leisure enough to do outside work. But he (Dr Dadachanji) thought when the Adulteration of Food and Drugs Act was passed, the Analyst would have simple work to do. The question of fees should also be fully considered.

Dr Jehanghir J. Cursetjee seconded the proposition which was carried.

A SESSOR TO THE TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

Mr. D. E. Wacha proposed that Mr. W. A. Chambers, Architect and Surveyor, be reappointed assessor to the Tribunal of Appeal, constituted under Section 48 (3) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898, for a further period of one year from the date of the expiry of his present appointment.

Dr. Viegas seconded the proposition, which was adopted.

THE S. S. BENGALEE'S GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Secretary, Joint School Committee, regarding the purchase of Mr. N. B. Saklatwala's property at Charney Road for housing the "S. S. Bengalee Primary Girls' School," The letter stated that in the year 1888 the Committee of the Fund raised to perpetuate the memory of the late Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee offered to the Corporation and the Joint Schools Committee 3 1-2 per cent. Government Promissory Notes of the nominal value of Rs. 25,600 for the purpose of providing a suitable permanent building for the accommodation of the Primary School, then known as the Charney Road Girls' School. The offer was duly accepted by the Corporation and an indenture was executed on the 31st October 1898 between the Municipal Corporation, the Joint Schools Committee and the Honorary Secretaries of the Bengalee Memorial Fund for accepting and carrying out the Trust. The Government Promissory Notes were then handed over to the Joint School Committee under the terms of the same deed, and their total value at the current rate at this date, together with interest, amounts to Rs. 28,794. Under the terms of the indenture, the Corporation and the Joint Schools Committee undertook, when a suitable opportunity occurred, to duly apply the sum, with all accretions thereon, towards the expense of purchasing or erecting a suitable building for the School, which had been styled "The S. S. Bengalee Primary Girls' School." The Joint Schools Committee have now found a suitable building with a compound very near it. It belongs to Mr N. B Saklatwalla who is willing to sell it for Rs. 30,500. The sum now in the hands of the Joint Schools committee to the credit of the Fund is, as above stated, 28,794, which falls short by Rs 1,706 of the purchase money, Rs 30,500-0-0 Besides this, the Corporation and the Committee will have to bear a further expenditure of about Rs 1,200 for brokerage and half the cost of stamp and other legal expenses. In order to make the building quite suitable it will be necessary to put up a storey and make other alterations which, it is estimated, will cost in all Rs 5,000. The Committee have no doubt that Government will give them a building grant at least sufficient to cover the above additional cost. But all that will be required at present over and above the Trust fund in the hands of the Committee will be about Rs 3,000, and the Committee will be prepared, if the Corporation approve of the course, to advance the said sum out of the cash balance in their hands, to be re-adjusted on Government giving the grant as above indicated.

Mr. S. D. Khote proposed that the Joint schools Committee be informed that the Corporation approved of the arrangement for the purchase of the property and that the Commissioner be requested to take the necessary steps in accordance with the provision of the Municipal Act for the purchase of the property and for its being handed over to the joint schools committee.

Mr. James MacDonald seconded the resolution which was carried.

CLOSING OF A WELL.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated the 3rd July regarding the acquisition of a piece of land admeasuring about 63·61 square yards together with the circular water well standing thereon situated to the north of the Mazagon Road, The Under Secretary stated that he was directed to inform the Corporation that the acquisition and closing of the well referred to which was a source of public inconvenience and of risk to the public health were determined upon after full deliberation as the best solution of the difficulty in the public interests, and the Government are unable to reconsider their previous decision on the subject.

Dr. Jehanghir J. Cursetjee moved that the letter be recorded. He said they could do nothing under the circumstances but submit to the orders of Government

Dr. Master seconded the proposition.

Mr. S. D. Khote regretted that the Government should have utterly disregarded the representation made by the Corporation,

The proposition was agreed to.

MR. BRUNTON'S SALARY.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas the Corporation resolved to sanction the payment to Mr. R. P. Brunton Assessor and Collector of a salary of Rs. 1,200 per mensem from the 1st July 1903 to 29th February 1904, the extra cost being met out of the provision of Rs. 3 000 for the extra Assessor and Collector.

MR. FRAMJEE D. MEMORIAL FUND.

The Corporation further considered an application from the trustees of the Framjee Dinshaw Petit memorial Fund for a site for the construction of a Fountain in the memory of the late Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit and the erection of his statue. The matter, it may be remembered, was first placed before the Corporation in April last, when the Commissioner recommended that the site now occupied by the Fitzerald Lamp Column near Money School be given for the purpose. The Corporation thereupon resolved to request the Commissioner to inform them of the circumstances under which the Fitzgerald Lamp Column and Fountain was erected and made over to the Municipality, the condition attaching to the gift and what was proposed to be done with the same after removal from the present position.

The Commissioner in his report stated:—From the old records it appears that the Lamp Column and Fountain was got out from England by the late Honourable Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejibhai; it was subsequently purchased by the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee, who paid for its erection. I forward herewith a copy of Government Resolution No. C. W.—104-196 of 3rd October 1867, Public Works Department, on the subject. The conditions attaching to the gift are that after erection its maintenance, including gas lighting, be paid by the Municipality. "The lighting of the lamp was discontinued in 1873, owing to its height the light thrown by it being of no value. The lamp is practically useless as such on account of the difficulty of obtaining access to it, and it would hardly be worth while attempting to use it in any other position. A buyer might possibly be found who would give something more than scrap iron rate for the column, but I am doubtful whether the Corporation have the power to sell it. If the Corporation approve of the site being given for erecting the new Fountain and Statue, it seems to me that there is no objection to the removal of the lamp column and to its being kept in the possession of the Municipality until it can be suitably disposed of or re-erected in some other position.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation did not think it right or expedient that the Fitzerald Lamp Column and Fountain near Money School should be removed; and that they were of opinion that the Column and Fountain should be properly maintained, the Fountain being supplied with water and the Lamp being lighted with Kitson or any other powerful light which was now available; the Commissioner be further requested to inform the trustees of the Framjee Dinshaw Petit Memorial Fund that the Corporation regretted that the site applied for by them for the Framji Dinshaw Petit Statue and Fountain could not be given, but they would be prepared to consider any further application that they might make for another Municipal site." He said he was voicing the feeling of the Corporation when he said that it would be a breach of faith with the subscribers of the fund to the Fitzerald Lamp Column to have it removed. The Corporation had accepted that gift on the express condition that they would maintain it. He did not see how they could go behind that condition. It was a very unpleasant duty to move the proposition considering the fact that the late Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit was a most esteemed and respected citizen, and was a member of a family which had done much for the city. But he thought the trustees of his memorial fund would easily find good many places in the city just as good if not better than the one they asked for. If the Corporation resolved to remove the Fitzerald Column in this manner he did not think any other status or fountain would be safe from the action of their successors. It would be setting a very dangerous precedent. It was said that the Column was far from being a good ornamental work or of use to the public, He would say it was one of the land marks of the city. It had stood there for so many years and it would be wrong to have it removed.

Dr. Naik in seconding the resolution endorsed the view expressed by the mover.

Dr. Katrak said time had now come when they ought to see that the city was beautified by works of art, and whenever an opportunity occurred it was their bounden duty to avail themselves of it. The question before them was whether the Column should continue to remain in its present place and it should be removed, and a more ornamental one be placed in its stead. The Column, as it stood there appeared to him hideous and not fit to occupy one of the finest squares of the city. The suggestion to put Mr. Framji's statue in that square ought to commend itself to the Corporation, and he hoped it would not be rejected merely on sentimental grounds. He moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation approved of the proposal to give the site occupied by the Fitzerald Lamp Column and Fountain near Money School to the Trustees of the Framjee Dinshaw Petit Memorial Fund for the construction of a fountain in the memory of the late Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit and the erection of his statue.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy seconded the amendment.

Mr. S. D. Khote said it would be unwise for the Corporation to break faith with those who had presented the Fitzerald Column. There was a distinct guarantee given by the Corporation to place the Column on the site where it now stood, and they could not now back out of it. Dr. Katrak considered the Column hideous, but he (the speaker) looked upon it as a thing of beauty and joy for ever.

Mr. Haji Usuf said it would be an insult to the memory of the dead to remove the Column.

Mr. Wacha strongly opposed the amendment. The Column stood there for forty years and nobody had ever complained that it was hideous. The Column had been presented to them by the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the greatest philanthrophist of the day.

Mr Munmohandas Ramji suggested that Mr. Framji's statue might be raised on the site near the Crawford Market, which he thought was a better place than the one asked for by the trustees of the memorial fund.

After some further discussion Dr. Katrak withdrew his amendment and the original proposition was unanimously adopted.

THE LATE MR. N. B. SUNTOKE.

In accordance with a notice of motion Mr. S. C. Dhondy moved:—That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death, on the 23rd July 1903 of Mr. Navroji Behramji Suntoke, who was a useful and independent member of the Corporation for 16 years, That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement, That the Corporation do now adjourn without transacting any further business.

The proposition was unanimously adopted and the Corporation adjourned.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Friday, the 21st instant:—

I.—Questions asked by honourable members:—

II.—Papers to be presented to the Council:—

1. Reply to question No. 4 put by the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th March.

2. Reply to question No. 8 put by the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th March.

3. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1010, dated the 16th May 1903.—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878.

4. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1011, dated the 16th May 1903.—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon the authentic copy of the Law further to amend the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891.

5. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1012, dated the 16th May 1903.—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon the authentic copy of the Law further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.

6. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1027, dated the 20th May 1903.—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law to provide for the preparation and maintenance of a record of rights in the lands of the Bombay Presidency.

7. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1062 dated the 25th May 1903.—Returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law to further amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

III.—Explanation of the Financial statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1903-1904.

IV.—Bills and orders of the day:—

1. A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901—First Reading.

2. A Bill for further shortening the language used in Bombay Acts, and for other purposes—First Reading.

3. A Bill to extinguish the rights of the public to navigate the Worli Tidal Creek.

V.—Notices of motion:—

The Honourable Mr. E. M. H. Fulton will move for leave to withdraw Bill No. II of 1902 (a Bill to extinguish the rights of the public to navigate the Worli Tidal Creek).

THE MASULIPATAM BRANCH RAILWAY.

THE Kistna District Board has much cause to feel dissatisfaction with the slow progress made towards the construction of the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway. This line, and the Kurnool Road—Kurnool line, have been under offer for a long time to a Syndicate connected with the Southern Mahratta Railway Directorate, the idea having been to form a Subsidiary Company to construct the lines, which would eventually be worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway. As regards the Kistna District line, in accordance with the agreement between the District Board and the promoters either party can terminate the contract if the Company is not floated by the end of July. The Company had not been floated according to latest advices, and the local board has heard nothing about the probability of its being floated. Meanwhile, the Board has authorised its President to terminate the contract if the Company had not been formed by the stipulated time and intends in that case to apply to Government for a loan to construct the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway itself.—"Madras Mail."

As was remarked by Mr. W. Greaves, the chairman, at the annual meeting of the Bank of Bombay held last evening, a feature of the past year which might be noted was the value of the exports from all India. The imports were also in excess of all previous years when the value of the treasure was included, but taking the figures for merchandise only, we find them three crores less than those of the previous year. Closely connected with this were the movements of gold and silver. It might be concluded that the nett value of the gold left in India, after the operation of the year were finished, was about eleven crores. The average nett importation of silver was valued at about seven crores of rupees. The value of the nett gold and silver imports for the year, in the opinion of the Chairman, might be regarded as phenomenal, coming so soon after the disastrous times of the last few years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Terrier, 1,007 tons, Captain L Brunn, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Shirley, 2,198 tons, Captain G R Satchell, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Langbank, 2,365 tons, Captain W J Rout, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe, 3,121 tons, Captain E H Howell, R N R, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson, 3,133 tons, Captain E C Ody, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Havre, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain A Banet, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain D L Nielson, arrived in her our yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt-Col A C Yate, Mr A B Earle, Mrs Lorey and 2 children, Conductor and Mrs Beckett and 13 deck.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 3rd August, should be regarded as a half weather working day and Tuesday 4th August as a Full weather working day for steamers in the Dock.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Canning	Comdr Gorton	R I Marine
H M S Redbreast	Q[illegible]	Royal Navy
R I M S Clive	Comdr W G Beauchamp	R I Marine
R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr E J C Hordern	R I M
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	R I M
Torpedo Boat No. 100	—	—
Do No 102	—	—
Do No 103	—	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUGUST 6

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Landaura	2157	Butler			M M & Co
Deutschland bq	763	Naeda			The Captain
Parramatta	5851	Roberts			P & O Co
Ellora	1491	Forbes			M M & Co
Chindwara	1591	Maclean			M M & Co
Culna	1461	Kirkham			M M & Co
Breulla	1035	MacGregor			M M & Co
Alice (ship)	105	Lopique			Captain
Shahnoor	2198	Raffin	Cochin		F E Tajbhoy
Henry Bolckow	69	Fowls			B & P S N Co
Umra	769	Lamarchand			M M & Co
Vadala	2164	Williams			M M & Co
Bancoora	2193	Hill			M M & Co
Massilia	2744	Cockman	London		P & O Co
Ula	312	Stone	Calcutta		M M & Co
Highlander	1595	Dawson			W & A G & Co
Langbank	9·6	Rout			W & A G & Co
Alboin	645	Curtes	Bangkok		R S & Co
Okara	3139	Trouson			M M & Co
Chupra	1436	Goode			M M & Co
Umta	545	Stafford			M M & Co
Sofala		Alexander			M M & Co
Nowshera	961	Dewing	Calcutta		M M & Co
Sirsa	1675	Abbott			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
F	Beira	2612	Purcell	Havre	8-8	W&A G&Co
G	King Arthur	1047	Bonnet	R S P rts	7-8	B & P S N Co
H	Chatton	2321	Leisk	Baltimore	1-8	K N & Co
K	Aston Hall	2123	McFee	Karachi	9-8	K N & Co
L	Bahaduri	824	Fukeera	Repairing		Shepd & Co
M	Monsoori	1735	Hannah	Calcutta	10-8	B&P S N Co
N	Koordistan	1729	Crouch	Karachi	7-8	E L & Co
P	R I M S Hardinge	976	Pitfard	Berbera	11-8	R I Marine
Alongside.						
G	Eden (ship)	441	Milner	Singapore		T C Barodawalla
L	Ponani	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	11-8	Shepd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	513	Mahomed	Mormugoa	8-8	Shepd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Courtfield	2874	Attree	Hull	8-8	J M & Co
2	Como	3287	Schulit	Antwerp	15-8	T M & Co
3	R Rubattino	3014	Dodero	Genoa	14-8	F Cresco
4	Ischia	2745	Magazzini	China	17-8	F Cresco
5	Ballaarat	4860	Summers	China	11-3	P & O Co
6	Springwell	1913	Chisholm	Hamburg	15-8	M M & Co
8	Belgravian	1591	Williams	Liverpool	15-8	K N & Co
9	Clan Monroe	3121	Howell	Antwerp	7-8	F M & Co
10&11	Offenbach	3483	Schutt	Hamburg		Volkart Bros
12	Caledonia	519	Toeque	London	8-8	P & O Co
14	Dwarka	759	Nelson	Karachi	8-8	M M & Co
15	Huzara	1235	Sharpe	P Gulf	11-8	M M & Co
16	H Maru	2 3	Nagaso	Japan	11-8	N Y Kaisha

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Sabarmati	521	Ebrahim	Repairing		Shepd & Co
Terrier	1008	Brown	Calcutta	7-8	R Steuart & Co

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Dwarka s	Nielson	Karachi, Aug 4

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Clan Robertson s	Ody	Havre, &c
	Kapurthala s	Bamber	Persian Gulf
	Schwarzenfels s	Sandstedt	Hamburg

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Shirley, Satchell, for Calcutta.
" Terrier, Brunn, for Calcutta.
" Clan Monroe, Howell, for Antwerp.
" Langbank, Rout, for Calcutta.
" King Arthur, Bennett, or Jeddah.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer R Rubattino, for Genoa, &c.
" Ischia, for China, &c.
" Chupra, for Zanzibar, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K Steamer Kinshiu Maru left Singapore for Colombo on 6th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay yesterday morning.

SUEZ, AUGUST 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer India with the outward mails of the 31st July left here at 6 a. m. to-day.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Belgravian s—51 bales wool Doongersee Nagjee; 23 bales wool J Moolchund; 2 1 cwts gum P Jethabhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—18 1-2 cwts ivory Ebrahim Pussaya.

FOR HULL.

Courtfield s—6000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Springwell s—51 bales cotton 10041 cwts rapeseed 10000 cwts cottonseed Ralli brothers; 11 bales hemp 8 bales aloe fibres Tyabjee and Co; 1100 cwts myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 4000 cwts mowraseed 1000 cwts poppyseed Ernst and Co.

Clan Monroe s—5000 cwts castorseed 4013 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

Como f—4000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Offenbach s—2100 cwts rapeseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Offenbach s—150 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 4 3 cwts gum Palunsee Jethabhoy; 2500 cwts maize Tata and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rabattino s—101 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 300 bales cotton 5 21 cwts linseed 3777 cwts rapeseed 4000 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers; 3502 cwts linseed A Bischeck and Co; 500 cwts rapeseed Societa Coloniale Italiana; 516 bales cotton Nansee Khairaz and Co; 1:92 cwts castorseed J A Begbie and Co; 2000 cwts linseed 2001 cwts rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—150 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co; 2000 cwts castorseed Societa Coloniale Italiana; 1980 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers; 6.7 cwts castorseed A. Bischeck and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—2004 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—500 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 1500 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 600 bales twist Tata and Co; 3 0 bales twist N J Abraham; 1000 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist Silas E Sassoon.

Ballaarat s—200 bales twist Talati and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—317 bales cotton 25 bales twist Yan Shun and Co; 1500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 700 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist Talati and Co; 3000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist Silas E Sassoon; 500 bales twist Sam Yee and Co; 500 bales twist Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 1000 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 30 tons old iron Killick Nixon and Co.

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MEREWETHER ROAD, APOLLO BUNDER.
1st Lesson write any word, 2 Hours' Study.
4th " " 40 words a minute, 2 Weeks' Study
11th " " 120 " " 4 " "
21 Lessons to completion, learned in 6 weeks.
With a view of quickly introducing it into Bombay and getting fully established, the fee to completion, if paid in advance and enrollment this month of August, will be Rs. 20.
Postal Pupils the same terms. Circular on application. Note: Each lesson takes but ten minutes and pupils may come at any hour between 9 o'clock and 7 o'clock.—WARWICK PEELE, Principal.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1903.

THE RIVIERA AND ITS INDUSTRIES.

THE Riviera enjoys in many ways the lion's share of the sweets of the earth. Nature has been bountiful in the gift of beautiful scenery and an enchanting climate; the soil may not be of the richest but it and the sunshine between them produce a wealth of flowers, the perfume of which is caught by cunning manufacturers and sent to the ends of the earth. The climate is the primary cause of the influx of the idle and the rich, moths and butterflies, who fly here to kill time or seek relaxtion. Art has been called in to assist nature, and has done it most effectually until the whole Littoral is a Paradise. The flower-culture of Nice and its surroundings is one of the most marvellous in the world. No less than fifteen million francs are netted yearly from the exports in this attractive branch of farming. In winter flowers of every kind are sent in their first freshness to frozen European countries, roses, carnations, mignonette, marguerites, immortelles, and many others. Perfume is made in quantities but mostly from the acacia, jasmine, Parma violet, tuberose, jonquil, and every variety of narcissus, the iris, from roses of every name and every colour, and from wild plants such as lavender, rosemary, thyme, etc. Special arrangements are made with the railways for the transport of flowers, and lately the Minister for Agriculture was in treaty with the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean line, planning a special express train solely for the carriage of fruit—grapes in the first place—and cut flowers from Nice to Berlin, serving other German towns on the way in which there is a large market for such produce. The project is practically decided on and is only awaiting the settlement of details to start work. This new departure will give a fresh impetus to the efforts of flower growers, and will arouse Italian competition in the supply of fruit and flowers to the German markets. Grasse is the centre of perfumery-making and is only second to Paris in this direction. Its flower-fields cover about 50,000 acres and its perfume-factories work up over three million pounds of roses and about 600,000 orange blossoms yearly. They export annually distilled essences to the value of five million francs. The most important products in this class are that made from the blossoms of the bitter orange called Nerol oil, one litre (over 2 quarts) of which cost four hundred francs; essence of roses which requires 12,000 kilograms of blooms, for one litre of essence that costs from twelve to fifteen hundred francs. The blossoms of a pelargonium yields geranium-oil, the large-leaved jasmin oil of its own name.

There are many other essences from wild flowers and roots and the return is immense from them all. Two and a half acres under jasmine bring to the cultivator fifteen thousand francs a year, and under cassia, the same measure gives twent-five thousand francs. Verily a pleasant trade. The Geranium essence made hereabouts is finer than that manufactured in Northern Africa or in India, it is specially prized and priced in the trade, and this explains the steady progress in the cultivation of the pelargonium here in spite of the competition of other exotics. Grasse may be truly called the most "growing" town from Marseilles to the Italian frontier as the agricultural and industrial Exhibition held there in April last year amply proved. Besides its thirty-four perfume-factories, Grasse has fourteen oil-mills, eight factories for bitter almond-oil, seven for soap-making, one candle-factory, four liqueur, two glass, and five china factories, one tanning-yard, and several cloth and silk factories. In the little town of Valauris near Cannes are about forty terra-cotta, china, and stone-ware factories which give employment to nearly three thousand workers and which make of this insignificant town one of the first French centres for the export of these manufactures. Oranges and their tribe of relatives fill a large place in the life of Nice. There are no fewer than one hundred and fifty varieties, the Malta and the Mandarin being the most prized of them all. Some orange trees bear as many as two thousand fruits at once. The chief gathering time is March to April, but even in December fruit is often ripe. The sheltered valleys in the hilly land near Mentone suit the lemon. There are two harvests off this tree, one in summer and one in winter, but only the summer-lemon stands export to distant lands. In the godowns of the harbour the lemons are sorted into three categories, according as they go, under the name of Lyonnais to France, as Flandrins to Northern Europe, and as Messinois to America. The price varies from twelve to sixty francs a thousand. A hektare (more than two acres) planted with lemon-trees may bring in yearly ten thousand francs, and never less than two thousand. The tree needs little care, it is manured every second year, occasionally pruned, and twice or thrice watered in the summer. In the Mentone district from forty to fifty millions lemons are gathered every year. Oranges are produced in large quantities here, in spite of their enemies which have made persistent attacks on the stocks. Both climate and soil suit the grape-vine, it produces good wine, which is little known outside the district. Lately an attempt has been made through a local Exhibition to alter this. The people in general pay far more attention to the cultivation of flowers and get a handsome return for their industry.

PHYSICAL INSTRUCTION IN SCOTTISH SCHOOLS.

NOT very long ago a Royal Commission took evidence upon the opportunities afforded for physical training in the educational institutions of Scotland and made a number of very sensible recommendations upon the subject. Since the issue of the report of this Commission Mr. Eugene Sandow, the example par excellence of what physical training can do for a man, has attempted to draw the moral from these conclusions, and the gist of his argument is that physical instruction properly systematised and "concentrated" should be compulsory in all State-aided educational institutions. The Royal Commission while not going quite so far as this certainly is in agreement with him in much of his argument. The report states that the school life should cover a larger part, not only of the working time, but also of the recreation of its pupils. Large provision of play grounds and of exercise halls is necessary and might with advantage take the place of a certain amount of class room accommodation. Variety should be substituted for formal methods; and in connection with games use should be made of all available voluntary help. The High Schools, in the opinion of the Commission, need a proper system of physical exercise, and the condition of physical training at the Universities is unsatisfactory and demands the earnest attention of the University authorities. The Commission is unwilling to confine teachers to an unduly hard-and-fast system, but considers that certain principles should be carefully observed and a fundamental uniformity of method maintained. Continuing, the report advocates the addition of ability to give proper instruction in physical exercises to the recognised qualifications of all teachers, and that there should always be on the inspecting staff persons who have given special attention to the subject. All these suggestions are worthy of adoption, for no argument can be brought against a proposal which might tend to better the physical condition of the younger generation whether in England or Scotland. But to go further than these recommendations, we imagine, would be neither feasible nor politic. As a rule children do not need to be compelled to engage in healthful play, and any element of compulsion associated with the giving of physical instruction would be resented by parents and scholars alike. In the same way there seems to be no need to lay down a hard-and-fast rule as to the kind of physical exercises which are to be embodied in the curriculum of the future. Mr. Sandow is an authority on the subject whose opinions carry weight wherever they are uttered, but at the same time too much systematisation of such exercises would rob them of all enjoyment for the pupil and would take all the zest out of their practice. As a rule the Scotch child cannot be described as unhealthy, and he develops a specimen of manhood which other people are still forced to respect. If the standard of physical development can be improved well and good, but we believe that the chief hope of success lies along the line of a more voluntary description of culture than that suggested by Mr. Sandow.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

THE general health of the city of Bombay is still eminently satisfactory. The total death roll last week was 570—or seventeen less than the previous week. The mortality per thousand per annum amounted to 38·19, against 43·55 last year, and an average for the corresponding period in the past five years of 52·16. This satisfactory state of affairs is due to the remarkable subsidence of febrile diseases which has been noticed recently, a decline in respect of diseases of the nervous system, and a general freedom from such complaints as are usually prevalent at this time of the year. The plague, however, shows another unfortunate increase, and it is extremely unlikely in view of past experience that there will be any abatement in the scourge until climatic conditions are again favourable for a decline. There was last week an increase of twenty deaths, the total mortality from plague amounting to exactly 100. This figure is 68 in excess of that recorded in the same period last year, and 37 above the five years' mean. But for the presence of plague in the city the total death rate would amount to only 31·3 per thousand per annum, and when it is remembered that last year the death roll from plague at this period of the year was almost inappreciable so far as the mille rate is concerned it will at once be seen how greatly improved is the city's health in respect of the diseases normally prevalent here. There has been a rather serious outbreak of the scourge in Kamathipura, fourteen deaths being recorded there alone, and in Byculla the disease is much more active than has been the case recently. Only eight districts returned a blank sheet. Small-pox has practically disappeared from the city, and the state of the city's health in respect of fevers is most remarkable. Last year there were 87 deaths from febrile diseases and the five years' mean is 86. Last week, however, there were only seven deaths, and this figure is part of quite a sequence of low returns. It would almost appear that fevers of a malarial type are becoming a feature of minor importance so far as the city's mortality is concerned. There were 39 deaths from diarrhœa, but this figure is not nearly so large as has often been the case at this period of the year. The statistics relating to deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs are less than usual, and in fact the whole of the figures are reduced. Amongst the European community last week there were three deaths, equal to a death rate per thousand per annum of 12·71.

LORD DARTMOUTH ON CRICKETERS' AFTERNOON TEA.

LORD DARTMOUTH in a letter to the "Times" raises an interesting issue in respect to the conflicting claims of cricketers and spectators at first-class matches which leaves room for some difference of view if the matter is considered not legally but morally. It seems that his Lordship who went to watch the "Gentlemen vs. Players" match at Lord's found his interests as a spectator unduly sacrificed to the interests, or supposed interests, of the teams; in the game they [illegible] afternoon tea, and meanwhile there was, of course, nothing to watch. The gist of Lord Dartmouth's letter is contained in the query, Should a cricketer be allowed to drink tea when one has paid to see him play cricket and can only spare an hour or two to see it? In the North the answer would emphatically be no, especially in Yorkshire and Lancashire where such an interruption of play would not be tolerated, but in the South there can be no doubt that the abuse has been allowed to creep in without opposition, the reason given being that spectators and cricketers alike set more store by their creature comforts. Lord Dartmouth brands it with the motor car as the sign of a degenerate age. His Lordship, on the other hand, has practically admitted that when two men are well set and not hitting very briskly, an interval may be useful for unsettling them. He should consider, too, how long it seems from two to six or half past six when one is bowling, say, or saving boundaries over after over, and how much better one can field after some tea. It could easily be managed to allow the players to have some without unduly trying the patience of the spectators but on condition that they are quick about it and do not leave the ground. This tea-tray plan is in force on one or two grounds and might with advantage be introduced on all county grounds.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

NEARLY all the interest in the County Cricket Championship is at present centred in the grand struggle between Middlesex and Yorkshire for premier honours. The Tykes are showing all the old form which won them the championship for three successive years, and since their defeat at the hands of Surrey in June have never looked back once. Their defeat of Lancashire reported by Reuter in a telegram published to-day now places them in the position that if Middlesex lose the next match they play Yorkshire will once more probably win the championship. Worcestershire by their defeat of Warwickshire have jumped into fourth place in the championship table, a position from which no other county is likely to displace them on the form they have been showing recently. Notts have greatly improved their position during the last two weeks, and now occupy sixth place in the table. The early promise shown by the lace men will probably be borne out in the later matches. The Lancashire team which started the season in such fine form has sadly deteriorated and cannot win a match now. Surrey and Somerset have both sustained fresh reverses, and are likely to finish the season with a poor record. Kent and Derbyshire have improved their positions by their victories over Essex and Hampshire, respectively. Gloucestershire seem fated not to win a match but did well to draw with Sussex after three full days' cricket.

ON Sunday next, the 9th instant, being the anniversary of the Coronation of his Most Gracious Majesty, the King Emperor of India, a Royal salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a.m., on Monday, the 10th instant.

MR. JUSTICE STEVENS of Calcutta visited the Bombay High Court yesterday, was shown over the courts by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and sat on the Bench of some of the courts for a short time.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge will sail for Aden and Berbera with details on the 11th instant.

THE Home authorities have been informed that as five officers of the Supply and Transport Corps have already been sent to Berbera and a sixth is under orders, the Government cannot spare more Supply and Transport Officers for service in Somaliland.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 20th June last amounted to Rs. 3,847, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 824. Total earnings from 1st January to 20th June last were Rs. 77,347, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 21,516.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 20th June last amounted to Rs. 12,356 being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,754. Total earnings from 1st January to 20th June were Rs. 5,29,631; being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 35,378.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 20th June last amounted to Rs. 1,793. Total earnings from 21st February to 20th June were Rs. 18,042.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the N.-W. P. High Court on Tuesday, Sergeant Stone, 72nd Field Battery, was acquitted on all three counts charging him with assaulting and causing the death of a native driver named Gur Bakhsh. The more serious charges—culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and causing grievous hurt—were abandoned by the prosecution on the suggestion of the Chief Justice, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty on the charge of causing simple hurt.

LORD FARQUHAR, whose recent ball was honoured by the presence of the King, is the fifth son of the late Sir Minto Farquhar and a daughter of the seventh Lord Reay, whose death occurred a few years since. Lord Farquhar's grandfather, like his father, was in the Diplomatic Service, and in 1804 went as first Governor and Commander-in-Chief to the Mauritius, where he greatly distinguished himself.

THE accident suffered recently by the King and Queen of Italy while motoring recalls an amusing experience which befell them some time ago. On this occasion it was an ordinary breakdown which occurred as they were passing through a small village in Italy, and among those attracted to the spot happened to be a couple of English tourists who, secure in the belief that the motorists would not understand them, proceeded to discuss them freely. "Pretty car," said one, "Yes, and the lady is pretty too" replied the other. "I am out of brandy. I wonder if he can supply me. Shall I ask? Perhaps he speaks French." "I shall be happy to oblige you," thereupon said the King in perfect English, turning and holding out his flask. Then as he prepared to leave he added, "Can I be of any further use to you? My kingdom is at your disposal." "The d——!" exclaimed one, while the other could merely gasp, "the King!" The King and Queen of Italy are spoken of as a most devoted couple, and one may the more readily credit the statement since it was undoubtedly quite a love match which came about between the then Crown Prince of Italy and the Prince of Montenegro's daughter who is now the Queen of Italy. In which connection the remark was credited to King Humbert when asked once how he had not opposed the marriage, that his son "would have quite enough to bear when he came to the throne without adding to his troubles the sorrows of an unhappy marriage." The Queen, who unfortunately seems to have suffered some little injury from the motoring mishap, possesses one serious limitation in the judgment of the Italian people, as she is perhaps the only Queen in Europe who does not speak the language of her Court and people. French is the language she usually employs though she is understood now to be learning Italian. Queen Helena has a peculiar horror of the camera, and never submits herself to the photographer when she can avoid it.

CORNISH FISHERMEN.

THERE is little in common, says a writer in the "Daily News," between the small fishing villages of Western Cornwall and the great centres of the trade on the east coast. In all essentials their problems are different from those of Grimsby and Yarmouth, which, with the lingering savour of crowds, and parties and political principles, are still resonant with the echo of conventional London gossip. But for the fishermen of Western Cornwall Fleet-street has cared nothing, and little do they care for Fleet-street. To London and the great towns they are foreigners, for whom crossing the Tamar is still crossing "into England"; and for the Sennen man a journey to Penzance is still a journey "to Town." These villagers will not and cannot be treated simply en masse. The relation of labour and capital is seldom prominently before them. Each village is a community by itself, with a politics of its own and an unwritten code and constitution of its own; though absolutely dependent upon the demand of distant consumers, it is yet in a sense isolated and self-sufficient. In their own narrow circle the fishermen, masters of their own concern, and sharing in the profits, are supremely conscious of the meaning of combination.

The greater part of the capital is generally in the hands of strangers. At the village of Cadgwith, to take a typical instance, the boats and some of the more expensive plant at the Cove belong, not to the fishermen themselves, but to a company. But some of the fishermen have been able to purchase shares. Whilst one half is a fixed proportion paid to the coffers of the company, the remainder is divided between the men of Cadgwith.

On this system there is no question of fixed wages. The fisherman depends on the collective efforts of himself and his neighbours. The men who on a rough day may be seen lounging idly round their boats, or sitting huddled together with blank faces — the picture of sluggishness—are at that moment, it will be found, strangely conscious how much the freaks of the weather mean for them. The chance visitor laughing at their cautious weather wisdom, believes it to be an excuse for indolence; he cannot realise, what the others know only too well, that having wives and children to feed, they dare not indulge in bravado feats over rough seas; the small chance of one in a hundred against them, where that one chance is fatal, cannot be braved in the pursuit of a lifework as it can by the dare-devil holiday maker on the search for theatrical experience.

But look another time at the Sennen men, when from the top of the cliff at Sennen Cove, the watcher has sighted a shoal of pilchard moving with the tide from Cape Cornwall. A trumpet blast declares the news. A shout is raised, and there is a sudden rush in the village; one burly fisherman just now attending to the inquiries of a sedulous tourist, drops his civility and is off without a word, making at full speed for the cove; a group of men, before grunting among themselves with lazy dissatisfaction, arise suddenly like a nest of wasps disturbed, and amid a babel of cries lay hold of the beached boats and hale them down to the sea. Tumbling one over another, they pull off to the larger boats anchored further out, while women and children crane their eyes to watch the cautious circumvention of the pilchard. This is an event in communal politics. The fishermen have to bestir themselves, or the ubiquitous men of Mullion will be before them; yet they have to beware lest the shoal, taking alarm, move off with lightning speed into deep water. With good luck a net is lowered till the weights touch the bottom, and by other nets the shoal is headed off till it is completely shut in by an impassable barrier. Then, if the sea is rising, or night is coming on, the men may go back to the Cove.—The shoal has been shot, and they can wait for a favourable opportunity to bale out the fish. "They're still i' their element, sorr," a fisherman of Cadgwith remarks, when asked if a captured shoal might not yet break away, "but it'd tak a biggish capful o' wind for they to get clear o' the nets."

Should the weather forbid the immediate baling out of the fish, every day in the interval, a small crowd will gather at the top of the cliffs to watch the patch of sea where a lop-shaped line of corks tatoos the surface of the water. But on a fine day, when the men are at work, half-way between Cadgwith Cove and Lizard Head, it is a pretty sight to see them drag the charmed circle with a net, and baling out basketsful of silver fish, tumble them into the holds of their boats. Up above them the cliff is lined with the women and children of the village, and a few farmers from inland, all absorbed in the spectacle but not with the dilletante interest of the sightseer. One after another the laden boats hoist sail, and make off straight for the harbours of Prazance, or Newlyn, or Port Levan, or Loew, or Mevagissey—wherever buyers are to be found. To these ports tiny squadrons of boats sail in with their cargoes of fresh pilchard, from Sennen Cove, from Porthguarra, from Mullion, from Cadgwith, from Coverack, and all the villages dotted along the coast. The fish are straightway pickled and shipped, off for Italy, or Spain, or the Madeiras.

But a shoal of pilchard is a godsend that does not come every day. With particularly good fortune a village may secure half a dozen shoals in a single year. On the other hand, a fisherman lamentably remarks, "Fer seven years, not s'long 'go, we didna shoot a sheal." For their everyday livelihood the men must rely upon crayfish, mackerel, pollock, chad, red eels, and other fish, and these they must sell at whatever price they can get. They are under a contract to sell to some company or large dealer every fish that comes out of the water, with the single exception of pilchard. At intervals the merchants come round with their cargo-boats, and calling at village after village, value the fish en masse, pay down a lump sum on the spot, and carry away their purchases. For the fishermen there is no alternative; they are bound to sell at whatever price they can get; they cannot afford to wait, and here is a market at their doors.

One intelligent Cornish fisherman, when asked why the villagers did not send one of their own members to London as their agent, to whom they might transmit the fish and entrust the sale, shook his head gravely; it would be hard for them to guage the markets; they could not afford to wait; they had not enough capital. Nor did he think that several villages could combine for the purpose. The Cornishman does not care to look or beyond his own immediate circle. And yet the village itself has a sufficiently distinctive character; it is the Cornishman's nation; its members regard it with superstitious attachment; and the local esprit de corps is probably without parallel in England. Possessing a citizenship all their own, sharing within the narrow limits of their community in work, in counsel, and in authority, they might with reason claim that liberty and equality have them a special meaning. Though not strong enough to make sound commercial bargains, they are nevertheless masters in their trade. Drunkenness is a vice rare among them. A small village library and a village club often help them to spend their leisure. They have a deep feeling for religion, their weekly visits to the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel being rather a symbol than the sum of their sincerity. Moreover, their Celtic nature is keenly alive to simple artistic impulses. In their genuine fondness for music, they would perhaps compare not unfavourably with the "musical" trained in the atmosphere of Birmingham or Manchester. Passing through a village at night one may often see, through the open door of a cottage, someone within playing a song or hymn, and several others accompanying it with their voices, while down the hill a couple of fishermen, catching up the tune, put in a few notes, one bass, the other tenor, in perfectly true harmony. The Cornish are conscious of the natural advantages which they possess. Zealous in the pursuit of their own calling, it is true that on land they often seem to be living the life of the Lotus-eaters, so that in outside engagements they are apt to be negligent and forgetful. But on the whole they are an honest as well as an attractive and hospitable people. Thus far they have preserved a wholesome life, which one might regret to see "undergoing improvement." It will be impossible to welcome the time when the movement of tourists towards Cornwall should swamp the place and, in drawing the people from their isolation, should substitute for the "quickened sense of life" which they now possess the uniform ideals more appropriate to the Hampshire yokel or the workman of East London.

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PAPAL ELECTION.

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA'S DEFEAT.

AUSTRIA'S INTERVENTION.

FRICTION WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

It is stated that at the beginning of the Conclave Austria vetoed Cardinal Rampolla who protested against a lay Power meddling in a Pontific l election.

The other Cardinals indignantly sympathised with Cardinal Rampolla, but after that Rampolla received fewer votes.

Cardinal Sarto received fifty votes.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The Coronation of the Pope is fixed to take place on Sunday next at St. Peters.

The Pope, not having communicated his election to the Italian Government, Signor Zanardelli has instructed all State officials not to participate in the fetes in celebration of the occasion.

UNREST IN MACEDONIA.

MORE DYNAMITE OUTRAGES

GENERAL INSURRECTION FEARED.

LONDON, AUGUST 5,

News from Macedonia is more disquieting. Two dynamite outrages took place on the 3rd instant at Sorovitch on the Salonika-Monastir railway.

The report of Helmi Pacha says that the Bulgarian insurgents have attacked and burned three Mussalman villages in the Monastir district.

This has greatly impressed official circles at Constantinople where it is believed to be the beginning of a general insurrection.

THE SHANGHAI REFORMERS.

EXTRADITION FORBIDDEN BY GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr Balfour, in reply to a question put by Mr. Norman in the House of Commons, said that Sir E. Satow had been instructed by telegraph that the Shanghai prisoners should not be surrendered to the Chinese authorities.

MR. WHITAKER WRIGHT IN LONDON.

CHARGED AT THE GUILDHALL.

BAILED FOR £50,000.

Mr. Whitaker Wright has returned to London and was charged to-day, at the Guildhall, with issuing a false balance sheet of the London and Globe Financial Corporation.

He was bailed for £50,000.

AN ACTION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

MR. BURT'S CLAIM.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

Mr Justice Joyce has dismissed the action brought by Mr. Burt, an engineer of the Public Works Department, against the Government, in which he claimed leave pay at the rate of two shillings instead of the existing rat o' exchange. The Government pleaded that the terms of the appointment were that the plaintiff should receive pay from the Home Treasury at the existing rate.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

THE "BLUE WATER SCHOOL"

The British Naval Manœuvres have begun and are being carried out on an unprecedented scale. For the first time on record they are frankly oceanic, illustrating the principles of the "blue water school." The scene of operations extends from Berehaven to Madeira.

THE KING TO GO TO AUSTRIA.

A VISIT TO THE EMPEROR.

His Majesty King Edward goes this year to Marienbad instead of to Hamburg, and thence goes on a visit to the Emperor of Austria at Vienna on the 31st instant, and stays a few days with him.

HONOURS FOR IRELAND.

TWO LORD MAYORALTIES.

The Irish honours include six Baronetcies, one being the Lord Mayor of Belfast and another the Lord Mayor of Cork.

There are al o nine Knighthoods.

SUGAR CONVENTION BILL.

THROUGH THE COMMITTEE STAGE.

The Sugar Convention Bill has passed through committee in the House of Commons.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

THIRD READING IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

The Lords have read the London Education Bill a third time.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF PHIL MAY.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The death is announced of Phil May, artist and caricaturist.

[Phil May was the well known black and white artist of "Punch" and the "Graphic." For a long time he has been connected with "Punch," and the inimitable humour of his sketches has earned for him a world wide reputation. He was born at Leeds on the 22nd April, 1864, and his father was a Staffordshire Engineer. He received his education at St. Georges School, Leeds. His first efforts in black and white found a place in the "Sydney Bulletin," with which journal he was connected for three years. Subsequently he worked on the staff of the 'St. Stephen's Review," and he afterwards travelled in America for the "Graphic." His best known publications were 'The Parson and the Painter" (1891); "Phil May's Annual'; and "Phil May's Sketch Book."]

COUNTY CRICKET.

A FULL PROGRAMME.

MIDDLESEX STILL VICTORIOUS.

LONDON, AUGUST 5

Worcestershire has beaten Warwickshire by nine wic'ets.

Kent has beaten Essex by ten wickets.

Yorkshire has beaten Lancashire by five wickets.

Middlesex has beaten Somersetshire by two wickets.

The match between Gloucestershire and Sussex was drawn.

Derbyshire has beaten Hampshire by an innings and 59 runs.

Notts has beaten Surrey by 118 runs.

The following is the position of the County Championship up to date :—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Pts.	Per cent.
Middlesex	10	6	0	4	6	1700
Yorkshire	21	11	4	4	7	46 66
Sussex	14	5	2	9	3	42 85
Worcestershire	15	7	3	5	4	40 00
Notts	17	5	3	9	2	29 00
Essex	16	6	4	6	2	2 00
Lancashire	21	6	5	9	1	9 09
Kent	13	4	5	4	—1	—11 11
Warwickshire	15	3	4	8	—1	—14 28
Surrey	20	6	8	6	—2	—1 28
Somerset	12	4	6	2	—2	—20 00
Derbyshire	12	4	6	2	—2	—21 00
Hampshire	9	1	6	2	—5	—71 42
Leicestershire	14	1	6	7	—5	—71 42
Gloucestershire	15	0	7	8	—7	—100 00

THE WEEK'S PLAGUE FIGURES

BIG INCREASE IN BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 6.

The plague continues to increase in Western and Southern India, but remains dormant elsewhere. Last week there were in all 3,342 deaths in India, being an increase of 1,052 on the total of the previous seven days. Bombay Presidency including Bombay city reports no less than 2,825 deaths, and Karachi is again infected reporting two deaths. Madras Presidency returns 102 deaths, Mysore 229, Coorg 2, Hyderabad State 27, and Central India 65. Bengal, including Calcutta, returns only 18 deaths and the Punjab 240. The United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Assam, and Kashmir are clear.

THE POONA FOXHOUNDS.

A LARGE FIELD.

POONA, AUGUST 5.

The Poona and Kirkee Foxhunds' meet was at Bund Bridge this morning. The fie'd was large. The Master put the hounds in motion in the opposite direction of the Bridge. At first the nullah was looking very promising but it began to feather almost immediately. Mr. Creagh, who was well away, viewed the Jack sneaking away towards the Sister Hill. However, the field were in a mood of a good long spin and was well disposed of. Before the Master could put the hounds, some of the leading ones hit off the line and started at a great pace. The hounds who were behind had no chance to catch. Hard galloping was the order of the day across the road just above the Aga Khan's palace towards Lohogoan. Here the Jack swung left handed across the road and headed for Kalas. Finding the hounds still on his line, he made off across the Dighi-Alandi road. The hounds bowled him over fair in the open after a good half an hour's run. Miss Low who had ridden the whole way and Miss Anderson were in at the kill. The Master rewarded the first with a brush, and the latter wi h a mask. Full twenty couple were in the kill. Another Jack was discovered in some lantana bushes, but the hounds winded him quickly and ended his career. The first straight-necked Jack made a fine run across country, the other using cunning and artifice to escape his pursuers, but either of them were not successful.

LORD AMPTHILL'S TOUR.

ADDRESS FROM THE BELLARY MUNICIPALITY.

MADRAS, AUGUST 5.

The Governor and party yesterday halted at Gazulapalli for shooting in the Nallamala forest. There was no luck. The party arrived at midnight at Guntakal and met Lady Ampthill, who was accompanied by Major Campbell and Captain Matthews. The party arrived at Bellary this morning. A grand public reception was accorded to the company. The Leicestershire Regiment band, under Captain Dent, furnished a guard-of-honour, the Artillery firing a salute.

Replying to an address of welcome from the Municipality his Excellency said :—The investigation of the Tungabhadra project would take a year. After a lengthy discussion and deliberation it was found necessary, and then if the scheme was finally adopted, the execution would be a matter of five or six years, the tremendous work in planning the alignment of the proposed main canal point being made by keeping close to Bellary with a view of providing good drinking water.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Agra has been selected, instead of Cawnpore, as a Howitzer Battery Station, the Field Battery moving from Agra to Cawnpore. The change will be carried out next winter.

On arrival in India, Colonel Spens, as anticipated, will take over the command of the Allahabad District.

Brigadier-General H A. Abbott, C.B., has been posted as Colonel on the Staff, Ferozepore, vice Colonel Graves transferred to the Southern Shan States.

The delay in the issue of the Volunteer Long Service Medal is due to the want of the new dies with the King's head, which have only just been received from England. The medals will now be struck at the Calcutta Mint, and their issue will be expedite as much as possible.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

ACCUSED CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 6.

The Patel and the Kulkarni of Mahalunga, Khed taluka, were placed before Mr. Lucas, the District Judge, and jury on charges of criminal breach of trust as public servants and with falsifying their account books. The case lasted three days, the prosecutor alleging that the accused had received different sums of money from certain villagers as assessment which they failed to pay to Government. The amount was Re 62 odd. The cused denied the offence and were defended. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty. The Judge convicted and sentenced the Kulkarni to one year's rigorous imprisonment on each head of charge, in all two years, and the Patel to six months for falsifying accounts and to one year for criminal breach of trust, in all to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BANGALORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

BANGALORE, AUGUST 6.

The second round of the Bangalore Polo Tournament was resumed on the Maharajah's polo ground this afternoon, which is the finest ground bar none in the country, and although it is situated several miles out of the station the attendance was enormous, and included the Maharajah and Sir Donald and Lady Robertson. The weather was exceptionally fine and splendid. The state of the ground afforded scope for some very brilliant polo, The team of the 4th Hussars was represented by Lieutenant Neilson, 1 ; Colonel Kirkaid-Smith, 2 ; Lieutenant Bell, 3 ; and Captain Barnes, back. They first met the Imperial Service Lancers of the Mysore team consisting of Jemadar Nanj raj Urs, 1; Captain Mequoid, 2; Russaldar Murad Beg, 3 ; and Ressaldar Chamaraj Urs, back. Early in the game Captain Barnes of the 4th Hussars met with an accident, and it is feared he broke his wrist. Being replaced by Lieutenant Lewin of the Hussars they displayed much determination and the Lancers played a good combination, but in the result the latter were beaten by 1 goal and 4 subsidiaries to 1 goal.

The second match of the day was between the Carabiniers "A" team consisting of Lieutenant Dormer 1 ; Captain Kerby, 2 ; Lieutenant Swifte 3; and Lieutenant Ker back, and the Bangalore Gymkhana composed of Captain Tufnell, 1 ; Captain Peel, Royal Horse, 2 ; Lieutenant Maler, 4th Pioneers, 3 ; and Lieutenant Gwyer, the Carabiniers, back. The Carabiniers were on the ball all the time, and lost no opportunity of scoring, eventally winning by 5 goals to 1 goal.

The officers of the Carabiniers despensed customary hospitality. The finals are appointed for Saturday on the same ground when the Maharaj ha's Challenge Cup will be presented by Lady Robertson. Last time the Cup was won outright by the Golconda team who have not entered this year.

KHANDESH NOTES.

Our station has been greatly enlivened by a visit of a combined Hockey and Cricket team of the Bombay Marine Battalion, who, by the kind permission of their sporting colonel, were enabled to pay us a short visit.

The visitors, says our correspondent, were promised that their time here would not be idle. We trust that this promise has been fulfilled.

On Friday morning we were all down at the station to meet them, the clerk of the weather for once was kind, and it was quite a nice morning when they arrived.

After chhota hajri (our second and the visitors third, so they said) we adjourned for some clay pigeon shooting. To some of us this was quite new, so the shooting was weird and wonderful, the damage done to the pigeons being slight.

Owing to this being our first important match the town was en fete, the inhabitants taking a great interest in the match turning up to watch in great force.

Play began shortly after 12, the Visitors going into bat. Owing, however, to their being accustomed to the slow grass wickets of Bombay they found our matting pitch very fast, and so failed to knock up a big score, retiring for 49. Lunch was served in a tent on the ground, but no one could say "There ain't no flies on him," for they swarmed, and it was with difficulty that one escaped swallowing them. Cricket started again at 3, and we were all out for 88, which was decidedly poor, considering two of our batsmen made 60 between them. The Battalion started their 2nd innings, but only three wickets were down when stumps were drawn for that evening.

Their labours for that day were not yet over, for we hurried them off to the Gymkhana to play tennis. A most exciting match took place, as may be imagined by the score which was set all 6, games all, 30 all, Dhulia finally pulling it off

That evening was spent quietly so that the visitors might recover from the fatigues of their journey, for it is indeed a horrible one having to turn out at 3 a. m., so we retired to rest at 12-30.

That (!) morning most of us were on the links by 7, but the clocks of two must have been at least an hour behind time. Our links are hardly equal to St. Andrews, but they are decidedly sporting, and the totals were very close.

Cricket started again at 11-30 the Visitors knocking up 95 in their 2nd innings, leaving us 57 to make to win. This we succeeded in doing for the loss of four wickets, although at the start things looked very black, two wickets being down for four runs Captain Creagh, Lieutenant Scott, and C. H. Sherkhan made the highest score for the Visitors ; while for us Mr. Pogson and Jamadar Kotwal did best. For the visitors Sonnak and Govind bowled well, Mr. Pogson, Kotwal, and Kulkarni did best for us. Lunch over we had some more pigeon shooting, and were given an excellent display by Messrs. Sinclair and Bapat, fancy shooting having to be indulged in to compel one to miss a bird, Mr. Sinclair eventually proving the winner.

Then came Hockey at 5-30, a very fast game, resulting in a win for the home team by 5 goals to nil. The visitors were handicapped by not having their full team as well as being unaccustomed to such a fast ground.

That night there was a dinner at the Collector's followed by a "sing-song" to which the Battalion officers kindly contributed. Then came a supper, but most of us were too sleepy to make it really lively

Next morning, up at daybreak, and left for Lulling, to shoot. Rain came down soon after we started, but this did not damp our spirits. It may have been due to the night before, but our shooting was very erratic, a chink running the gauntlet of the whole line, before it eventually fell to the gun of one of the Visitors. Then a meal and back to Dhulia to catch the train, for they were not able to be prolong their stay.

It was with great regret that we said good-bye and we hope that they have not carried away unpleasant memories of their visit and that it may be the start of a series of annual fixtures.

We ourselves have enjoyed their visit immensely, and have to thank them for coming to this dull place to liven us up.

In a whisper, be it spoken, but as soon as they had left the majority of us retired to bed ; three, it is known, did not awake for dinner and slept the clock round, while those who live across the nallah have not been seen since and are reported to be qualifying as Rip-van-Winkles.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

ITALIAN ROYALTY AND THE VATICAN.

KING PETER AS HAROUN AL RASCHID.

A RUSSIAN OFFICER'S EXPLOIT.

PARIS, JULY 17.

The Italian Royal Family holds itself aloof from events at the Vatican with one very noticeable exception, the Queen Mother, Margherita. The women of the House of Savoy have at all times been devout and noted for their piety. In Queen Margherita this was most marked, even when she [illegible] husband's throne, and after his death her piety was emphasized to such a degree that it [illegible] duties were not long in springing [illegible] her son. She is now in the [illegible] at special masses and prayers for the Pope in her private chapel. She is using all her influence to obtain from the Pontif the Apostolic blessing, but so far without avail. Another member of the House of Savoy is still more blindly devoted to the papacy. The Princes Clotilde, sister of King Humbert, and wife of the celebrated Plon-Plon. A letter in her hand [illegible] addressing to Leo XIII has been seen in which she implored pardon for the sins of her house, and said, 'Your Holiness knows that I accept what you accept and abhor what you abhor," and this at a time when her only brother sat on the throne of United Italy and was anathema at the Vatican. Queen Margherita, when in Rome, made several secret advances towards a reconciliation between Church and State ; but at she was inclined to give way in everything and acknowledge the Pope quite within his rights in refusing to recognise her son as lawful King of Italy, she was obliged to desist by Victor Emmanuel, who, although a very dutiful son, is master in his own house.

King Peter of Servia has been playing Haroun al Raschid. The other evening he changed into mufti and went out for a stroll in the streets, and finally entered a little wine-shop, where several workmen were playing cards. He sat there for some time listening to the conversation, and then rose to go. He was, however, recognised, and loudly cheered by the people. Another morning he got up very early, and went down to the market place, where he bought some fruit. At one stall he found that cheese was priced too high, and so told the old woman under the umbrella. She immediately set out a long list of complaints stating that the taxes were too high. The King listened in silence, and then took his departure. The following day the King drove in an ordinary cab to the military hospital. He applied to the porter, who did not recognise him, for permission to see the wards. This was granted and the King wandered through, talking to the patients. Presently he found that none of the doctors were there. He asked where they were, and learnt that the one who was on duty was in a coffee-house opposite playing cards. Without giving his name he sent across for him. A very rude reply came back that the doctor could not have his party disturbed, So the King wrote his name in full in the visitors' book and made a note of the doctor's name in his pocket-book. From the hospital His Majesty went to one of the public schools. On his arrival he found all the children in the playground. He asked where the teacher was, and found that he had sent a message that he could not come till later in the afternoon King Peter determined to see this through, and went across to a wine-shop. He spent half an hour till the time was due for the teacher to arrive. Then he returned, and again found that the teacher had not yet arrived, so he took a piece of chalk and wrote on one of the blackboards : "King Peter has been here," and then left the school.

An extraordinary story of a Russian officer running amok comes from Simbirsk, on the Volga. The Examer Katschow was lying at the quay at Simbrisk, when the officer, whose name is Major Schutoff, just after nightfall rushed on board with a drawn sword, with which he wildly slashed at anyone within reach. After scattering the crew who were on deck he went below, and putting to flight the stewards and cooks invaded the passengers berths where he created quite a panic. In very scanty night attire they fled from him, many jumping over the ship's side on to the quay. Having put everyone to flight, Schutoff withdrew, and the passengers returned to their beds and the crew to their work. Two hours later, however, everyone on board was startled by the sound of drums and bugles, and they then found that Schutoff had returned at the head of a company of infantry. He ordered the soldiers to fire on the steamer, and the men having no choice but to obey, opened a fusillade. Showers of bullets fell on the deck and pierced the port holes the passengers and crew, thoroughly terrified, seeking refuge in all sorts of nooks and corners of the ship After a quarter of an hour's sharp firing Schutoff marched his men back to the barracks, and no more was heard of him. Complaint was made to the authorities of the outrage, but no explanation of Major Schutoff's extraordinary conduct was given while a demand, from the owners of the ship for compensation was refused. Schutoff is still doing duty with his regiment, and so far as has been ascertained has gone unpunished. Another Russian officer named Lieutnant Choroscoliff was entertaining three brother officers to dinner at Vladimir-Volnyk in the province of Volhynia, when he suddenly rose from the table, seized a revolver, and fired at his guests. All three fell to the ground, and the lieutnant then blew out his brains. Servants, attracted by the noise, rushed in and found the lieutnant and two of the guests dead, and the other so badly wounded that he died in a few hours.

A narrow escape from death on the mountains has been experienced by a young Russian lady, Mlle. Sarnikoff. She was staying at Chernex, in Switzerland and a few days ago started off alone to attempt the ascent of the Sallanscx, one of the steep Alpine peaks close by. She had neither alpenstock nor nailed boots, and after attaining a considerable height found, to her dismay, that she could neither advance nor descend. For hours she clung to a narrow ledge of rock a few inches wide, until at last helpless with fatigue and vertigo, her grasp weakened and she fell. By a miracle her dress caught on some sharp rocks a short distance below, and when she recovered consciousness she managed to wedge her body into a comparatively safe position. Here she remained exposed to a furious storm, shouting for help. Late at night a search party, attracted by her cries, was able to rescue her and carry her half-frozen and almost dead with terror to shelter. The conduct of the seven German students from the Geneva University, whose recent adventures on Mont Blanc nearly cost them their lives, has incurred severe censure from the Swiss Press as well as from all classes of Alpinists. It appears that the whole expedition was discreditable in the extreme. The leader was a young man who, having made an ascent of Mont Blanc last season, persuaded the others that if they would pay him £2 each he would lead them easily and safely to the summit. Instead of proper provisions, bottles of absinthe and other spirits were taken. The students are reported to have broken open and damaged various mountain shelters at which they stopped en route, and to have attracted fittings and other articles.

A rising young German sculptor named Edward Schneider was found yesterday lying dead on the bed in his room in Paris tightly holding the hand of his dead sweetheart Blanche Dumur, who lay clasped in his arms. The young man was dressed in evening clothes, with a white shirt and tie while the woman had on a low-necked, well fitting evening robe, with a wreath of roses entwined in her luxuriant hair. Schneider had been suffering for some time from failing sight, and an oculist he consulted told him that unless he gave up work of all kinds he would become totally blind. His fiancee whom he intended to marry as soon as he had made enough money, offered to work for him and keep him until his sight was restored but Schneider in despair announced his intention of committing suicide. The young woman tried her best to dissuade him, but as his resolution remained unshaken, she decided to with him. Blocking up all the openings into the die room with felt, they dressed themselves as if for a ball, lit a charcoal fire, and then met death tightly clasped in each other's arms. They had each written a letter explaining their reason for dying and in that of the girl was the request that their bodies might be incinerated, so that their ashes might be mingled in the same urn.

George Manolesko, whom the police at Berlin describe as the most dangerous criminal in the world, has just escaped from the lunatic ward in the prison at Herzberg, near Berlin. During the night he called a warder named Gentsch to his cell, saying he was unwell and needed a doctor. Gentsch entered the cell to ascertain what was wrong. Manolesko knocked him down, tied a handkerchief round his throat so tightly that he could hardly breathe, much less shout for help, and bound him so that he was unable to move a limb. He then stripped the clothes from the warder, put them on himself, took the warder's keys, and walked out unmolested. Shortly afterwards another warder found Gentsch lying on the floor of Manolesko's cell naked and on the verge of suffocation. He raised an alarm, but no trace of Manolesko could be found. Manolesko is a Roumanian, aged thirty-two, who has committed over a hundred roberies and crimes of violence in all parts of Europe. A year ago he made his escape from a German prison, showing great daring and incredible physical strength by overpowering six warders and breaking open two heavy prison doors. He speaks English, French, German, Italian, and Russian fluently.

The German Emperor has ordered a kitchen to be fitted in the palace at Potsdam in order that his daughter, Princess Victoria Louise, may learn cookery. The chef of the Imperial kitchens will give her lessons. When issuing the orders in regard to this kitchen the Emperor is reported to have said : "My daughter must be a model German housewife. She must understand how to fry a sausage, roast a joint, bake a cake. She must be a womanly woman of the good old-fashioned sort." The Princess, who is the only daughter of the Kaiser, was born on September 13, 1892, and is therefore not yet eleven years of age. The princess is very studious, can play the piano very creditably for one so young and rides well on horseback, her greatest pleasure being to accompany her father in the Unter den Linden. The Kaiser once said of the lively little lady, "She sometimes forgets that I am Emperor, but I don't think she ever forgets that she is the Emperor's daughters."

The relations between Turkey and Bulgaria have become much less strained in consequence of the receipt at Sofia of formal assurances from St. Petersburg to the effect that Turkey will never be permitted to attack Bulgaria, and that if the Bulgarian Government declares that it is animated by no aggressive motives the Porte will be obliged to disband the troops called out for special service, leaving the ordinary standing army to preserve internal peace. The Sofia correspondent of Reuter's Agency says that advices from Constantinople corroborate the reports of the friendly sentiments entertained by the Sultan and the Porte towards Bulgaria. It is stated that the Turkish Government has decided to retain only a sufficient number of troops to maintain order and tranquillity, to permit the reopening of the Bulgarian churches and schools recently closed, and to set at liberty those Bulgarians who have been imprisoned without trial. In view of this action on the part of the Turkish Government, the Bulgarian Government has cancelled the measures of precantion which it had intended to take, and has decided to disband a number of troops called out to guard the frontier. In a message despatched from Salonica on Thursday another Reuter correspondent gives some particulars of the warlike preparations which were being made, and which it is hoped the assurances referred to in the foregoing message will bring to an end. The Bulgarian bands, the correspondent says, were being reorganised under officers sent from Sofia to serve as scouts and guerillas. Large concentrations of troops were being made on the hills around Yenidje, and hostilities app ared to be imminent. Orders, however, have been issued to avoid encounters for the present. The Turks were also concentrating at Kumanovo, these battalions of troops being sent there on Wednesday from Veriskvitch.

Reuter's Washington correspondent states that the open door question in Manchuria has actually been settled. Assurances, he says, have been received from the Chinese Government that it will in the near future open as treaty ports several ports which are now closed to the world's trade. The Russian Government, he continues, has conveyed a formal assurance to the United States that it will in no way oppose such an opening of treaty ports. While the ports are not yet specified it is gathered from communications received that they are Mukden and Ta Tung-Kao. The State Department, he adds is gratified at this settlement of the question, and feels that it has secured a substantial gain not only for American commerce but for the commerce of the entire world. In a later message the same correspondent says. It is semi-officially stated at Washington that the conference at Port Arthur of Russian officials constitutes an important step in the plans formed at St. Petersburg to arrange the internal administration of Manchuria in a manner allowing of the opening of the ports desired by the United States and Japan without disturbance or undue sacrifice of Russian interests. As the result of the conference a compact and responsible direction of affairs has now been arranged in Manchuria in place of the independent administration, which resulted in one official not feeling bound by the pledges of another, with consequent friction and complaints by foreign Governments. The negotiations have been brought to a successful termination, and only the details remain to be adjusted. Matters were practically brought to their present phase at the meeting between Mr. Hay and Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassadors to the United States, on the 28th ultimo. Count Cassini had at that time the necessary authorisation to give the pledges now in progress of redemption. These pledges were put into writing by Mr. Hansen, Secretary to the Russian Embassy at Washington, during a call which he made at the State Department yesterday. It now remains for Mr. Conger, the United States Minister to China, to define in the commercial treaty which he is negotiating with China the terms on which the new ports are to be opened. It is stated that the United States might easily have secured the promise of special privileges from Russia, but Mr. Hay held that the doctrine of the open door should prevail in Manchuria for the whole world. The United States abandoned its first choice, namely Takushan, in favour of Ta Tun Kao, which has Japan's choice, when it appeared that this port is open the whole year, while the former is closed by it during some of the winter months Reuter's correspondent in conclusion says that although in China's promise no date is fixed for the opening of the treaty ports, it is thought it will follow shortly after Russia's evacuation of Manchuria in September.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST WALK.

Last evening about forty of the employees of the Bombay Improvement Trust turned out for a six miles walking competition. The route selected was from Mahaluxmi Level Crossing, to Haines Road and thence to Love Grove, Hornby Vellard, Mahaluxmi Road, Tardeo Road, Breach Candy Road, to French Bridge—from French Bridge along Queens Road to the Marine Lines Maidan, terminating opposite Lord Sandhurst's statue. It was arranged that a start should be made at four o'clock, but as a matter of fact the first batch was not sent off until about a quarter of an hour later. The two other batches were started at intervals of five minutes. The finishes were very close and the band of spectators at the winning post, among whom were some of the more prominent of the Improvement Trust officials, witnessed several exciting encounters. In the end the prizes which varied from Rs. 25 to Rs. 10 were awarded to the following :—Bapubhai Bhimji Desai (time 1hr. 15min. 15secs) ; Rustamji Sorabji (1hr. 16min) ; Kumrudin Mirali (1hr. 16min. 30secs). and G. R. Date (1hr. 18min). The majority of the competitors stood the walk well, and arrived at the winning post in xcellent condition. Refreshments were provided and the prizes were handed to the winners in a tent provided for the purpose.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the Bank premises Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mr. William Greaves presiding.

The report of the directors has already been published.

Mr. J. Begbie, the Secretary and Treasurer, having read the notice convening the meeting the report was taken as read.

The Chairman, Mr. William Greaves, said :—In accordance with custom, I will, before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, make a few remarks :—A feature of the year 1902-03, which may be noted is the value of the exports from all India. For merchandise alone the figures are Rs. 129,40,03,000 and with Treasure 139 crores which is a record for this country. Last year the exports of merchandise were Rs. 1,21,22,00,000 and they exceeded all previous years by about ten crores. The imports during 1902-03 are also in excess of all previous years when the value of the Treasure is included, but taking the figures for merchandise only, one finds them 3 crores less than those of the previous year. Closely connected with this are the movements of gold and silver. For the year ending 31st March last, the total imports were valued at Rs. 25,31,00,000 and the total exports at Rs. 9,65,00,000 the net imports being over Rs. 15 crores as compared with under 9 1-2 crores last year. One interesting item is the large imports of gold which, after deducting the total exports amount to over Rs. 9 crores. The exports, however, include the produce of the Indian gold fulnes which must be eliminated in order to arrive at the value of the metal actually added to the stores in the hands of Government and the people. I am unable to state exactly what amount was exported from the mines, but it must have been over Rs. 2 crores. We may, therefore conclude that the net value of the gold left in India, after the operations of the year were finished, was about 11 crores No doubt the greater part found its readiest market in the Currency Department, as between the middle of last November and the end of March the stock of gold in that Department increased more than Rs. 6 crores. That fact is also an interesting one to which I will return. Meantime to pursue the trend of my argument, it seems to me that the remainder of the gold imported of the probable value of Rs. 5 to 6 crores must have found its way into the hands of the people not, however, as a means of circulation. In addition, to this absorption of gold there remains to be added the average net importation of silver valued at about Rs. 7 crores.

THE PRICE OF SILVER.

Almost all this silver must have been absorbed by the internal markets, for it is well known that no appreciable portion of the metal remains in the import ports beyond a very limited time. The price of the metal ran down to a very low level it will be remembered, and no doubt the low price stimulated buying but this point should be remembered because if the opportunity occurs again the same effect will be produced. The value of the net gold and silver imports for the year ending 31st March may be regarded as phenominal coming so soon after the disastrous time of the last few years To return to the gold taken up by the Currency Department, you may have noticed that the honorable the Finance Member of the Government of India drew attention in his last Budget statement to the effect on the Department. He said our currency balances have naturally been strongly affected by the bullion importations and demands for rupees, and our reserve of Silver coin fell from Rs. 15,55,61,000 on November 30, to Rs. 9,01,73,000 on February 23 ; whilst the amount of gold held increased during the same period from £3,894,389 to £4,464,593. The stocks of both Silver and Gold, have however, since increased the former to Rs 9,90,90,000 and the latter to £4,073,853 on 7th March. The effect, however, was very different from that produced in 1900-01, by somewhat similar. If larger, imports of Gold. At that time Government were obliged to coin fresh rupees to an enormous extent. On this occasion the effect was only to reduce the silver reserve to a threatening point, which led Government to act in so far that they purchased a small quantity of silver early this year as a precautionary measure. Silver, however, immediately afterwards began to return to the Department, gold imports fell off, and no further action was apparently taken. On the former occasion Government had to coin fresh rupees largely. Then the usual course of events was interrupted by severe famine and Government were obliged to distribute large sums in relief. Fortunately during the past year the country has been free from serious famine. The Government collection of revenue were made in the ordinary way and this in my opinion in no doubt helped to meet the demand for rupees caused by the presentation of gold. It should be noted that notwithstanding the large increase of sovereigns in the Treasury they do not yet form any material part of the circulation in the hands of the population. By a reference to the trade return for this port, it will be seen that it also has done a large trade during the year ending 31st March last. The value of its total export of merchandise being 38 crores, whilst the imports, also excluding treasure, aggregate 29 crores the results of the preceding two years being 27 and 30 crores for exports and 29 crores imports. Taking the imports by Rail and Sea of some of the principal articles I find that from 1st July to 30th June there has been received into Bombay : Wheat 37,83,000 cwts, Seeds 90,61,000 cwts and Cotton 23,72,000 bales whilst during the same period last year the quantities were 22,74,000 cwts 72,02,000 cwts and 20,42,000 bales respectively.

SCARCITY OF LABOUR.

These figures are of course very satisfactory as far as they go but Bombay cannot as said to be altogether sailing in smooth water as there is a serious feature still present amongst us which nobody as yet has been able to get the better of and that is the Plague which each year seems to increase instead of diminish. I am not going to dwell on this subject, as I prefer leaving that to those who have studied it more closely than what I have ; but there is one matter I would like to make a reference to, and that is the scarcity of labour which has been apparent during the past season, particularly in the Docks. Some attribute the scarcity of coolies to the effects from the plagues, whilst others put it down to the people preferring to remain in the villages rather than come to Bombay. However, whatever the reason may be such may grow into a serious obstacle to the prosperity of the trade of this port and I think it requires careful enquiry and the providing of means to increase the supply of coolies. In the speech made by the Hon. the Finance Member, to which I have already referred, he also stated :—"We are about to make proposals to the Secretary of State for some important modifications in the existing arrangements with the Presidency Banks," and went on to say—"They will be such as will meet with general approval, and I trust that in the end they will prove advantageous to the Presidency Banks although in some points we have appealed to their public spirit to make some possible temporary sacrifice in the interests of the general commercial community." I may tell you that we recently received a communication from Government on this subject, but I am unable to go into this matter with you at present because the proposals put forward have not been finally settled and are still the subject of correspondence between Government and the bank.

NEW BANK PREMISES.

I will now with your permission, refer to the Report of the Directors and the accounts, the consideration of which we have met for to-day. A dividend of 12 per cent, has been declared and paid, five lakhs of rupees transferred to the credit of Reserve Fund thus raising it to 84 lakhs, and the sum of Rs. 2,31,149 has been carried forward to the credit of next half year, which I think ought to be considered satisfactory. During the past season money has been in good demand for trade purposes, and the maximum Bank rate was 8 per cent, which continued for 3 weeks in February, March and 2 weeks at the end of May, the average rate for the half year being 5·7 per cent., which cannot be considered excessive seeing the large trade provided for. You will notice that your Directors have found it necessary to make arrangements for providing a new Head Office, as mentioned in the report which matter is still under consideration. Many of you no doubt are aware that it is some since years the Board began to seek for a suitable site on which to erect larger premises, but all former negotiations came to nothing owing to the sites selected being unobtainable. We, however have now obtained from the City Improvement Trust the offer of a suitable plot at the North West corner of the "Crescent" in Rampart Row, opposite the Emperor's Statue on which a commodious office can be erected and where we shall have space for extension in the future should that become necessary. The ground is offered on a lease of 99 years at an annual rental of about Rs. 14,500 per annum. Rough plans of the building have been prepared, and the cost is estimated at about ten lakhs exclusive of furniture. This may appear to some of the shareholders a very large outlay, but if you come to consider in what way and to what extent this expenditure will affect the Bank I think you will see that the expense is not after all a really serious matter. The cost will represent in round figures a monthly rental of not more than about Rs. 5,000, and I do not think any one can say that that is too high a rent for this Bank to pay for a suitable and commodious office in one of the finest sites in this City. Our business has of late years expanded in every direction until now there is hardly one department which can be increased to cope with additional business without causing serious inconvenience to the other departments and to the Public. One important department, the Cash Department, is in immediate need of much more space and more suitable accommodation. In fact it is admitted by all that the accommodation in this Building is insufficient for the requirements of the business now being done by the Bank ; and I am sure none of us wish the business of the

Bank to be limited by the accomodation available in the present premises. We might, perhaps, buy the adjoining properties which of course would be wholly unsuitable as they stand at present, as an addition to this Building, but buying and pulling down property and building afresh is an expensive expedient. We have also to consider that there cannot be a doubt that the longer we delay in providing a new Head Office the greater will be the cost, leaving out of account the difficulties and inconvenience the staff will have to contend with; in the meantime there is also the probability of no vacant land being available in the Fort ere long. I understand that some will view with regret the suggested change from a habitation in which the Bank has prospered, and others believe that the proposed site is not central enough, but I think the first objection is a prejudice that will be soon overcome; and as to the latter, I do not think the location of the Bank a few hundred yards more in one direction than in another, will make the least difference to any constituents of ours. One distinct advantage will be that the new premises will be near the Government Secretariat, and it should be remembered that the Government Banking business forms a large and important part of this Bank's duties; and so far as we can naturally desire to facilitate the Government transactions, I think I am sure that with such a satisfactory report of the working of the Bank before us it is unnecessary for me to give any recommendation for Mr Begbie and his staff. The evidence before us is I think sufficient to convince any man that such result could only be obtained by careful management with a keen interest in the welfare of the Bank.

LETTER FROM SHAREHOLDERS.

The Chairman then read the following letter which he had received from four native shareholders:—

"Referring to the thirty-sixth Ordinary General meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank convened for this day, we, the undersigned shareholders, regret our engagements do not permit of our being present at the meeting to congratulate the Board on the highly creditable manner in which they have managed the affairs of the Bank as shown in their seventy-first report. We are, however, concerned to learn from what the Directors have, in a passing remark, brought to the notice of the shareholders that they, being satisfied that the time has arrived for providing more commodious premises for the Head office of the Bank, applied to the Bombay City Improvement Trust for a suitable site, and they have received the offer of a convenient plot on the "Crescent" and rough plans of a new office have been prepared and are now receiving consideration. We fail to see why the time has now arrived for more commodious premises, and how it is not possible to provide the necessary accommodation in the present, very centrally situated, building by making additions and alterations, or by getting an adjoining building for the purpose of extension and enlargement. We do not know whether the land of the present building, which was purchased for a large amount, is leasehold. We are also afraid that the present building, if abandoned and sold, would hardly realize, on account of the removal of the Bank, more than 1-3 of the amount paid for them when purchased, thus causing a heavy loss to the shareholders. We need hardly submit that the present site has the peculiar advantage of being very convenient and suitable to the public, to merchants, and to trade and business generally, being in the heart of merchantile offices and the Bombay mercantile community. Apart from the above considerations why the present site and building should not be abandoned, we understand, as to the proposed Crescent site that its tenure is leasehold in which case it is but fair to the shareholders that they know what liabilities they incur under the Improvement Trust lease, and how heavy would be the costs of a building, of suitable architectural pretensions on a valuable frontage, constructed under the special conditions insisted upon by the Improvement Trust. The crescent site is further open to the objection that it is far out of the way removed from mercantile officers, the Custom House, and the general business transacted by the Central Presidency Bank. Under the above circumstances, we submit that the directors should lay before the shareholders full information as to the several matters above mentioned, as also as to the probable cost, liability on account of the leasehold tenure of the "Crescent" land, the capitalized amount of such liability, and whether the Bank should take such a liability with its capital of a crore of Rupees, and that a special general meeting of the shareholders be convened when their sanction may be obtained before spending such a large amount of twelve to thirteen lakhs of Rupees, besides a heavy liability of annual increasing ground rent. In conclusion, we beg to request you to be so good as to read this to the shareholders at to-day's meeting."

OBTAINED BY CAREFUL MANAGEMENT.

The Chairman said:—I think that what I have already said replies to all the questions asked in this letter though perhaps I had better add that one of the terms proposed by the Improvement Trust for the Lease is that the Bank prepared to take not less than 9000 square yards at a valuation of Rs. 40 per square yard no free garden space being allowed. Rent to be calculated on a 4 per cent basis which will be the same throughout the lease. As to the suggestion that a special meeting of the shareholders be called I think such is unnecessary because not only are the directors only too pleased to receive suggestions from the shareholders such as this letter contains but by the Banks Act the decision rests with the directors and a resolution passed by the shareholders would not necessarily overrule their decision.

With respect to one point in the letter I may say that the present office stands on freehold land. With these few remarks I beg to propose that the statement of accounts made up to the 30th June last, and the directors' report now lie before the meeting be, and are hereby approved and adopted.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy.

Mr. Narandas Purshotomdas pointed out that the expenses of the proposed building covered about a quarter of the reserve fund. He said the proposed site was not central and would tend to keep business from the Bank, and thought in the shareholders interests that the proposed bank should not be built. He submitted the matter should be postponed for two or three years, until they had an opportunity of judging the effect of the new dock extensions.

Another shareholder suggested large dividend in place of additions to the Reserve Fund.

Mr. Munjee Currimjee was of the opinion that the second floor of the existing building might be utilised for banking business and the premises made more comfortable by the addition of electric light and fans. He did not think that 9,000 square yards of ground was required for the bank and said if the present premises were put up for sale they would hardly get anything for them as the ground floor was only useful for godowns.

After some discussion Mr. Narandas Purshotumdas proposed and Mr. Ardeshir Hormusjee Chinoy seconded an amendment to the effect that the accounts and report, with the exception of the last paragraph about the building of new premises, be approved and adopted.

The amendment, on being put to the vote, was lost and the original proposition then carried.

Mr Munjee Currimjee proposed, and Mr. Purbhudas Jivandass seconded the following resolution: "That Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit and Mr. H. Courtenay Wright be re-elected directors." The resolution was carried.

On the proposition of Mr. Cursetjee Jamsetjee Damania, seconded by Khan Saheb Pallonjee Pestonjee Raghi it was resolved: "That Mr William Bullock and Mr Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna be re-elected auditors, and that the sum of Rs1,000 each be fixed as their remuneration for each audit."

Mr Narandass Purshotumdas proposed: That the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors and officers of the bank for the management of its affairs. The resolution was seconded by Mr Shapurjee Sorabjee Mahimwalla and carried.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the business.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	2	4	17
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	1	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	2	2	13
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total	7	9	65
Total plague deaths to date	262,278	214,511	
Same date last year	7	10	83

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SUIT BY THE PATIALA STATE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty continued at the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the hearing of a suit brought by the Council of Regency of the Patiala State against Messrs. William Watson and Co. and Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co. The plaintiffs are Sirdar Gurmukhan, Khalifa Syed Mahomed Hussein, Lalla Bhagwandass, the president and members of the Council of Regency, and H. H. Maharajah Bhupender Singh, the Maharajah of Patiala, by his duly appointed agent, Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, Accountant-General, on deputation to the Patiala State.—Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Stanhope Bayley, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Raikes and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble appeared for the first defendant. The second defendant had failed and was represented by the Official Assignee, who was the third defendant. Mr. Raikes, Mr. Davar, and Mr. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff's claim was that it might be declared that under the circumstances set out in the plaint the defendants S. J. Tellery and Co. had no power to pledge with the defendants William Watson and Co., and that the defendants William Watson and Co., had no power to take in pledge, from the defendants S. J. Tellery and Co., any portion of the Government Paper of Rs. 20,91,100 referred to in the plaint and that any such pledge was wholly void, and that the defendants William Watson and Co., acquired no property whatever in any portion of the Government Paper for Rs. 20,91,100 which might have come to their hands. In an event it might be declared that the defendants S. J. Tellery and Co. had no authority to give the defendants William Watson and Co., any power of sale and that the defendants William Watson and Co. had no authority to sell any portion of the Government Paper for Rs. 20,91,100 contrary to the terms agreed on by the agreement of the 31st August 1898, referred to in the plaint.

Mr. Lowndes proceeded with his opening statement on behalf of the plaintiffs, and put in further correspondence. In a letter of the 14th May, 1901, Mr. Tellery wrote that, as the Maharaja was dead, he wished that all the accounts between him and the Maharaja should be gone into by the Council of Regency. In case, he said, the Council of Regency insisted upon treating the sterling rupee loan separately, he should insist upon similar treatment of the eight lakhs loan due to him. In a letter of the 23rd May 1901, the Council of Regency wrote to say that they entirely endorsed the action of Mr. Biddulph in the matter of the sterling rupee loan. On the 18th June, the Council of Regency wrote to Mr. Tellery that they must treat the sterling rupee loan separately, and as he had himself admitted it to be a separate transaction, they gave him notice that unless he gave up the securities, they would have with the greatest reluctance to take steps to compel him to do so.

Mr. Raikes said he had a search made by his clients for the counterfoil book which was stated the other day to be missing; it was found: and he would now produce it.

Mr. Lowndes: I am very glad it has been found and produced. Continuing, the learned counsel read a letter in which Mr. Tellery claimed a general lien upon all the securities for what was due to him.

Mr. Lowndes here asked for a letter which he had given the Official Assignee notice to produce.

It was stated that there was nobody to represent the Official Assignee in court.

Mr. Lowndes said it was somewhat discourteous that the Official Assignee was not in court, nor had he sent anybody with the documents he was asked to produce.

Mr. Raikes: I hold no brief for the Official Assignee, but I think he is ill.

Mr. Lowndes. Is he ill indeed! Continuing, the learned counsel read a letter from Mr. Tellery in which he said the bankers who held the securities had sold them, and that after paying what was due to him, the balance had been placed at credit with the bankers. That was, said the learned counsel, the first notice to plaintiffs that the securities had been sold, and that Mr. Tellery had pocketed the proceeds with the consent of Messrs. Watson and Co. Mr. Lowndes wanted to put in certain interrogatories in which admissions had been made by the defendants.

Mr. Raikes objected to only portions going in and contended that the whole of the interrogatories should be put in especially as he wanted to put in portions which his learned friend might omit.

Mr. Lowndes urged that he wanted to put in only answers material to his case, and that to put in the whole would cause great waste of time. The answers he intended to put in were complete in themselves.

His lordship ruled that the whole of the interrogatories might go in; leaving counsel the option to refer to portions which each thought to be material to his case.

Mr. Lowndes, continuing, said the answer to one of the interrogatories showed that, on the 2nd September, Messrs. Watson knew that Mr. Tellery was going to use the whole of the securities to cover the loans, including loans made to himself.

Mr. Lowndes, continuing, read further interrogatories and the answers made to them by the defendants, remarking with reference to one of them, that it was idle to say that defendants did not know that the whole of the Government paper belonged to the Maharaja of Patiala. With reference to a letter of the 20th October 1901, from Messrs. Watson of London to Mr. Biddulph, counsel said it was obvious that Messrs. Watson and Co. in London had taken no part in what Messrs. Watson and Co. did in Bombay. Being unable to get a letter for the production of which notice had been given, the learned counsel asked his lordship to take judicial notice of the fact that the Official Assignee, having received notice, did not produce the documents he was called upon to bring in. The Official Assignee, as representing the estate of Mr. Tellery, was a party to the suit, and he was bound to produce the documents in the case which it was in his power to produce.

EVIDENCE FOR PLAINTIFFS.

The learned counsel having concluded his opening address, called evidence for the plaintiffs.

Sodhi Harnam Sing, examined by Mr. Lowndes, said he was Assistant Finance Minister to the Patiala State in 1890, and had been in the service of the State since 1893. The late Maharaja was a Hindu Sikh and left behind him an only son, the minor Maharaja. He left no will, as far as the witness knew. Bhupender Singh, the fourth plaintiff, was the minor Maharaja. On the 31st August 1898, an agreement was entered into between witness and Tellery and Co. Witness signed it on behalf of the late Maharaja of the Patiala State.

The agreement was unstamped, and Mr. Lowndes offered to pay any penalty the court might fix upon.

Mr. Raikes objected to the admission of the unstamped document; and a long argument by counsel followed.

His Lordship said he was inclined to think it could not come under the head of mortgage.

Mr. Raikes said it was probably an innocent evasion but one could not understand why no stamp was put upon the document at all. It was a deed that chronicled a mortgage rather than a deed which created a mortgage.

Mr. Lowndes.—If their contention is correct, we shall have to pay Government a lakh of rupees, and we are quite prepared to pay it.

Mr. Raikes said the document should not go in until he had cross-examined Sodhi Harnam Singh upon it.

Mr. Lowndes agreed that the document was executed in Bombay, and his learned friend's argument could not wholly apply to it, especially in the view that a mortgage was the transfer of an interest in property. This was a memorandum of the agreement between the parties.

His Lordship said he would consider his decision on the point.

Mr. Lowndes said he was prepared to pay Rs1,40,000 as penalty for want of stamp.

The court then adjourned.

While there is no important news to chronicle in regard to the Tibetan Mission, writes the "Pioneer," it is pleasant to hear that its members and the troops composing its escort are keeping in excellent health. If, too, the negotiatations are proceeding slowly, there is a fair amount of shikar obtainable to keep the Commissioners and the officers of the escort amused, for round Khamba Jong hares and Tibetan antelopes abound. Captain Parr, of the Chinese Customs Department, arrived at Khamba Jong on the 26th July. This officer had been indisposed and his presence at Khamba Jong would seem to imply that he is now quite well again Captain Parr, it may be of interest to mention, won his Commission in the South African war with the 7th Mounted Infantry. He is stationed at Yatung, the frontier trading port in the Chambi Valley, where Indian and Tibetan produce are exchanged. The Chinese Commission is not yet complete. There is to be a change of officials at Lhasa, the present Amban being relieved by another official from China, who is now travelling overland from Peking, and the new Amban is expected to join the Chinese and Tibetan Commissioners shortly. At present the other side is represented by Captain Parr, Mr. Ho the Bepen (a Thibetan official from Lhasa), and a Situng Lama, who represents the spiritual element. There are about 700 Situng Lamas in Lhasa, forming the special entourage of the Dalai Lama and corresponding in some respect to the Cardinals in the Romish Church. The conditions at present appear hardly favourable for an early settlement of the matters at issue.

THE DISASTER AT THE MARKET.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Judah Shallom with causing the deaths of Ratonji Pestonji Ichaporia, William Russell, Jacob Jacobson, Mahomed Omer, and Lillyan Hayden, on the 31st May, 1903, at Bombay, by doing a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. S. G. Velinkar, pleader, appeared for the accused. Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Company, Solicitors, watched the case on behalf of Sitaram Luxmon.

Mr. Dara N. Mirza further examined by Mr. Nicholson said that the accused had brought to him two pencil sketches from which he prepared the tracings of the plans. The sketches were in the accused's own handwriting. The accused told him that the sketches showed the existence of the ground plan as it was. The witness did not remember anything particular to have taken place during his conversation with the accused that day. He did not remember having given the sections of the beams to the accused. The accused never consulted him about the sections of the beams and joists. He knew that the building was to be three storeys high and he also knew the height of the rooms on the floors. He knew approximately the weight that would be on the beams, and under the circumstances he would not have allowed the sizes of the beams to be diminished as they went higher up. If the sizes were weakened to a good extent it would be a rash act. It was risky to use a beam on the third floor like the one that was already used on that floor. He first came to know at the Coroner's inquest that such a beam had been used in the building.

Kaba Keshav, a mason of Porebunder stone, said that he had got the contract of the Porebunder stone work at Sitaram Buildings. The Porebunder stone facing of the south front portion of the third floor of Sitaram Buildings was a part of his work. The accused gave him the design for that work. It was not drawn on a piece of paper, but the accused used to mark out on the ground the sizes of the stones to be used and the length and breadth of the arches to be constructed. He received instructions from the accused for all the work he did and faithfully carried out all his (accused's) directions. The position of the accused at the building was to supervise the work as it was being done on behalf of Sitaram. As a matter of fact the stone pillars of the south front of the building were not bonded together but the other stone work was. He had seen the beams put up in the south portion of the D. block. The carpenters put them and the accused supervised their work. No wall plates were placed in the Porebunder stone wall, but only sockets were made in it to receive the joists.

Vithu Bhayaji, a painter, said that he painted the ground and the first floors of the south front of Sitaram Buildings under the accused's orders. The accused used to supervise his work, but he had no talk with him about the paint.

His Worship held that a prima facie case had been made out and committed the accused to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

On an application from Mr. Velinker, the accused was ordered to be released on the same bail.

INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Is there no law under which the writing of such a letter as that of your correspondent "A. D."—reeking with disingenuousness and ignorance in every line—is indictable as a rash and negligent act within the meaning of the Penal Code? The subject of which he treats is one of fatal importance, and any public perversion of facts regarding it may cost the lives of many thousands of people. Yet your correspondent, armed only with the volubility that proceeds from inexactness of mind and disregard of facts, rushes into print with a tissue of irrelevance, flippancy, truculence, and perversion varied by assertions of an effrontery that would be ludicrous if it were not fraught with such tragical consequenses. Fortunately a man cannot wallow at length in unfamiliar facts and extempore misrepresentations without giving himself into the hands of his enemy at a dozen points. Should he make good his main contention I shall be glad to take him up on the others. For the moment I devote my attention to his assertion that the statistics about inoculation have been discredited. I invite him to quote his authority. No allusion to such general prejudices as he may encounter among his fellow wind-bags will be accepted. No expressions of individual opinion by persons not obviously and admittedly qualified to judge the question will avail him. No shallow or perfunctory unanimous comment will acquit him from blame.

If he fails to produce good evidence in substantiation of his assertion that the inoculation statistics have been discredited he will stand publicly convicted of having made an entirely false statement upon a subject of the grimmest importance. If he tries to wriggle out of the position by saying that he did not mean what his words mean, the public opinion of him may be tinged with laughter, but the laughter will be contemptuous.—Yours, etc.,

GHARIB PARWAR.

Bombay, August 6.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 6)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mirza Abbas Ali Baig B A Oriental Translator to Govt is granted privilege leave for one month and a half from the 5th Aug or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr Sunderrao Gajanan Jayakar M A B Sc acts as Oriental Translator to Govt during the absence on privilege leave of Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, B A or pending further orders.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Don R Acquaroni Y de Solis, as Consul for Spain at Bombay.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Vithaldas Narotamdas Nagarseth Mamlatdar taluka Parantij in the district of Ahmedabad is appointed a Magistrate of the first class in that district.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr Krishnaji Gopal Kittur, second class Subordinate Judge of Pimpalgaon within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court of Pimpalgaon with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G H White on return to duty to be Asst Supt of Police in the Khandesh Dist.

Major W C C Leslie, Acting Cant Magistrate Poona and Kirkee is granted privilege leave for ninety days from the date he may avail himself of it.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

License to solemnize marriages is hereby granted to the following clergymen of the Wesleyan Church:—The Rev E Martin and the Rev C Ryder Smith B A.

The Rev G R A Courtice, M A Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden to take charge of the Chaplaincy of Aden Camp in addition to his own duties from the 10th June till further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P Hide M A (Oxon) to act as Principal Elphinstone High School Bombay vice Mr Sunderrao Gajanan Jayakar M A B Sc and pending the return of Mr M Hesketh M A or pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to grant a step of honorary rank to the following Hony Aide-de-Camp on H E's personal staff:—Capt T W Cuffe Comdt Bombay Light Horse.

Major John Pollen V D, C I E resigns his commission and is granted on retirement the honorary rank of Lieut Col with permission to wear the uniform of the Corps.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major B D Basu I M S to act as Civil Surgeon Satara in addition to his own duties during the absence on privilege leave of Major C T Hudson I M S or pending further orders.

Major C T Hudson I M S is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from date of relief.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

		£
1.	Amount to be remitted during 1903-04	17,000,000
2.	Remitted from 1st April 1903 to 1st August 1903, by Council Bills	6,548,212
	By Gold	......
3.	Balance to be remitted from 2nd August 1903 to 31st March 1904	10,451,788

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The provisional appointment of Don R. Acquaroni Y. de Solis, as Consul for Spain at Bombay, is recognised.

Mr. G. H. White, on return to duty, becomes Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Khandesh District.

Major W. C. C. Leslie, Acting Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, is granted privilege leave for ninety days from the date he may avail himself of it.

License to solemnize marriages is granted to the following clergymen of the Wesleyan Church:—The Rev. E. Martin, and the Rev. C. Ryder Smith, B.A.

The Rev. G. R. A. Courtice, M.A., Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, takes charge of the Chaplaincy of Aden Camp, in addition to his own duties, from the 10th June.

Mr. P. Hide, M.A., (Oxon.), acts as Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, vice Mr. Sunderrao Gajanan Jayakar, M.A., B.Sc., and pending the return of Mr. M. Hesketh, M.A., or pending further orders.

Step of honorary rank is granted to the following Honorary Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's personal staff:—Captain Thomas Withey Cuffe, Commandant, Bombay Light Horse."

Major John Pollen, V.D., C.I.E., resigns his commission, and is granted on retirement the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with permission to wear the uniform of the Corps.

Major B. D. Basu, I.M.S., acts as Civil Surgeon, Satara, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Major C. T. Hudson, I.M.S., or pending further orders.

Major C. T. Hudson, I.M.S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from date of relief.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 6.

Thursday.—The depression, which was yesterday in the United Provinces, has filled up, and the pressure is now lowest in the delta of Bengal. Rain has been light to heavy in Burma and light to moderate in the East Satpuras and the Orissa Coast. In Rajputana light rain has fallen, and showers in Brahmaputra Valley, Indo-Gangetic plain, Himalayas and sub-Himalayas, and the West Coast. A fall of 12 inches is reported at Akyab; of 3 inches, at False Point and of 2 inches at Cuddalore, Hazaribagh, Lucknow, Moulmein, Ranchi, Rangoon and Tavoy. Among smaller rainfalls the most noteworthy are one inch at Benares, Burdwan, Gaya and Meerut. The depression in the delta of Bengal should develop and give moderate to heavy rain in that region. In the area normally under influence of the Arabian Sea monsoon current, rain is diminishing and will probably diminish further in Gujarat and Rajputana. Light to moderate rain is probable in Burma and Indo-Gangetic plain, east, and local showers in the Brahmaputra Valley, Indo-Gangetic plain, west, the West Coast and possibly the Deccan and South India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

Amritsar—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Hissar.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Gingelly larger area sown this year.

Delhi.—Looks like rain. Rain general over district. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain. Drought still continues.

Boswar.—Rain general over district. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain.

Khamgaon.—Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Break needed generally. Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding. Food-grains suffering from too much rain. Field operation interrupted.

Jalgaon.—Looks like clearing up.—Cotton plants want fine weather.—Food-grains and all crops suffering from too much rain.

Broach.—Continues cloudy. Sunny Intervals. Break needed generally. Resowing on higher ground began. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Viramgam.—Rain general over district. Showery Break needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Looks like clearing up. Seasonable. Cotton sowing making good progress. Cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Dholera.—Looks like clearing up.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy but no rain. Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather. Sowing not completed in several places. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Barsi.—Looks like clearing up. Seasonable, Cotton crop excellent. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Bellary.—Rain much needed generally. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	55	58	53	73	51	21	51	07
Tuesday, 6th August	0	62	0	48	0	33	0	17
Total	55	20	54	56	53	53	56	24
Total fall to August 2, 1902	22	48	27	79	26	78	26	77
Total fall to August 2, 1901	71	81	79	47	73	52	64	62

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

KEMP AND Co., LD.

	In.	Cts.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m., 6th Aug.	0	35

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 6TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular The barometer is in slight excess of normal over the greater part of the country.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to strong in Gujarat, the Bombay Presidency and at Karachi and Secunderabad.

Temperature is about normal. The maximum varied from 106° at Jacobabad to 73° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 87° at Jacobabad to 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudly and humidity changes are unimportant.

Rainfall of the past 24 hours has been very light and local in character, the largest quantity registered being about half an inch at Jhansi and Raipur.

Weather.—Rainfall has become scanty and local in character. The monsoon gradients in the south are becoming steadily slighter and fine weather seems probable.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

Mr. Justice Jelf, who was cordially congratulated in the courts on his return to the Bench after absence through ill health, received his "call" more than forty years ago, and for more than twenty years enjoyed a large and most varied practice as a K.C.—or, rather, for the greater part of the period a Q.C.—before, in his sixty-fifth year, he was raised to the Bench. Countess Schlippenbach, of Prussia, was his mother, and Dr Jelf, his father, a renowned Anglican in his day, was sometime Principal of King's College. Sir Arthur Jelf was a formidable opponent at the Bar, and on the Bench has proved no less of a success. He has a pretty wit, too. Once at Quarter Sessions, as Recorder of Shrewsbury, he was sentencing a hypocritical prisoner who, hopeful of softening the judge's heart, shed copious tears and in reply to his lordship's inquiry, "Have you ever been in prison before?" sobbed tearfully, "Never, my lord, never!" "Well, don't cry," was the Recorder's reply; "I am going to send you there now."

ADVENTURES OF A MAHOMEDAN.

ALLEGED THEFT IN BOMBAY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Gulam Rasul Shaik Hussein and Janimia alias Sayed Abdul Rahim bin Sayed Mahomed, the first with the theft of a silk umbrella valued at Rs. 21 the property of Messrs Leach and Weborney, and, the second with receiving the stolen property. Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department appeared to prosecute. It appeared that about a month ago both the accused visited the establishment of Messrs. Leach and Weborney. The first accused stood at the door where the umbrellas were kept, and the second went straight into the shop. The latter bought a stud, and while leaving the shop the first accused took away an umbrella from the lot lying near the door. In the evening one umbrella was found short. Information was given to the police, who succeeded in recovering the umbrella from the second accused. The first accused denied the charge, but admitted seven previous convictions. The second accused admitted the offence.—Janimia was further charged with the theft of a watch and pencil valued at Rs. 50, the property of Mr Esufali Hiptulla of Abdul Rehman Street, on the 19th July, and with the theft of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 30 belonging to Panderinath Pundlik on the 11th July. After recording evidence his Worship postponed the cases till Monday for judgment. Mr. Sloane said that a complaint had been received of the loss of gold and diamond rings of the value of about Rs. 1,600 from the West End Watch Company, one of whose men identified the accused Janimia as one who visited their shop some time ago. On his application both the accused were remanded to police custody in order to enable the police to make inquiries into the matter.

Bakelal Bhagwandas, a pan-seller in Bhendi Bazar was then charged with receiving stolen property, to wit, a watch and a pencil, valued at Rs. 50, from the accused Janimia. Mr. Olivera, pleader, who defended the accused, admitted that his client received the property in question but denied that he received it knowing it to be stolen. He said the accused had known Janimia to be a respectable man. The latter used to come to his shop well dressed and to all appearance looked like a gentleman. Mr Oliviera contended that when the assistants of Messrs. Treacher and Company and others were taken in so easily by Janimia much more it was possible that he should have succeeded in cheating his client who was quite an ignorant man. Further hearing was adjourned.

A SULLIVAN MEMORIAL.

UNVEILING BY THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

A memorial to the late Sir Arthur Sullivan which has been erected in the gardens on the Victoria Embankment was unveiled on Friday, July 10th, by Princess Louise, who was accompanied by the Duke of Argyll.

The memorial consists of a bronze bust of the great musician surmounting a tall pedestal. Leaning against one side of the pedestal, the bowed head resting on one arm, is a female figure in bronze, typifying Grief. At the foot of the pedestal, flung carelessly down, as it were, are representations in bronze of the Masque of Comedy and a Guitar, with laurel leaves. A stone slab, on which the predestal is erected, bears the inscription: "1842. Arthur Sullivan, 1900," and on one side of the pedestal is inscribed:

> Is life a boon?
> If so, it must befal
> That death, whene'er he call,
> Must call too soon.
>
> W. S. GILBERT.

The site is very appropriate, being just at the rear of the Savoy Theatre, where Sir Arthur's operas were produced.

The project had been carried through by a committee, which numbered amongst its members Sir Alexander MacKenzie, Sir George Martin, Dr. F. J. Cowen, Mr. Edward German, Captain Basil Hood, and Sir George Lewis; with Mr. Charles Mathews as hon. sec. A large company had accepted the invitation of the committee to witness the ceremony and in addition to the aforesaid, Lord James of Hereford, Lord Monkswell (who attended as Chairman of the L. C. C., by whose permission the bust is erected in the gardens). Mr. W. S. Gilbert, Sir Squire Bancroft, Mr. George Alexander, Sir Hubert Parry, etc., attended. The Duke and Duchess of Argyll were received by Lord James of Hereford, the members of the committee, and the representatives of the County Council and were conducted to seats facing the veiled bust.

Lord James of Hereford opened the ceremony with an appreciation of the late Sir Arthur Sullivan. He said this memorial proceeded from two sources—from the public and from a band of many friends. The public desired to pay a tribute of admiration to the great musician who fought for this country in the rivalry of the musical world. Their appreciation arose from the fact that they loved Arthur Sullivan's music. They loved it because of its simplicity, and they loved it because they understood it, but perhaps above all they loved it for that great power—ever attendant upon genius—the power of versatility, which caused him to be a musician from many aspects. After mentioning the great friendship between Sir Arthur and the late Sir John Millais, Lord James referred to other attributes belonging to the musical powers of Sir Arthur, mentioning his power of combining severe and yet light music. He was able also so to identify himself with the words that he illuminated that sometimes the authors of those words lost their identity, and scarcely knew whether he was the poet or the musician. Musical critics had said that Arthur Sullivan was the only musician who was able to produce a joke out of an instrument; that he could create the greatest witticisms which had ever proceeded from a fiddle; and make a drum produce a series of puns upon the stage. Lord James went on to speak of the friendship of members of the Royal Family enjoyed by Sir Arthur, mentioning her late Majesty Queen Victoria, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and Prince Leopold. This friendship was given to a young and unknown artist; it sustained him during the struggles of his life and it added lustre to the distinction which he won by those struggles. (Applause) Lord James concluded by inviting her Royal Highness to unveil the bust. This having been accomplished.

Sir George Lewis on behalf of the committee, invited the County Council to accept the bust.

Lord Monkswell on behalf of the Council in accepting the gift referred to what the Council had done on behalf of providing music for the people.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert next proposed a vote of thanks to her Royal Highness for her presence on that occasion. He said that if he, whose prior claim to recognition if any lay in the fact that he had the honour and privilege of being associated for more than 20 years with Sir Arthur in an important part of his life-work, might be permitted to speak from the ample fund of his experience, he would like to bear testimony to the abnegation and the self-effacement with which the deceased musician was always prepared to submit himself whenever he had reason to believe that any part of his share of their joint work was inconsistent with the effect intended to be achieved by the whole. It was a modesty which he (Mr. Gilbert) was afraid was rare amongst men of lesser pretensions, but one was glad to believe that it was not an uncommon attribute of the higher order of genius.

Mr. German seconded the vote, which was cordially endorsed by the company.

The Duke of Argyll, in acknowledging the compliment on behalf of her Royal Highness, said that while they recognised how much the late Sir Arthur Sullivan increased the gaiety of nations by his lighter pieces, they must not forget also the splendid works of more serious composition which he produced. He attempted, and very largely succeeded, in placing English opera upon the English stage, and he trusted that that example might be followed in the future.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 4th was 578, giving a death-rate of 38·19 per annum per thousand as against 43·19 the corresponding period of last year, and 52·16 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 36 died from fevers; 100, plague; 5, small-pox; 2, measles; 0, cholera; 5, leprosy; 56, phthisis; 23, diseases of the nervous system; 113, affections of the respiratory organs; 39, diarrhœa; 24, dysentery; 30, still-born; 81, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 26; Brahmin, 23; Lingaet, 7; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 273; Hindu low caste, 55; Musalman, 127; Parsee, 24; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 22; Eurasian, 0; European, 3; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 283 as against 321 the corresponding period of last year, and 242 the average over the past five years.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Falmouth Harbour, of which a lovely view is obtained from Tregothnan, where the Prince and Princess of Wales recently stayed, was notable and famous in the days of Leland, and was in a manner the principal haven of all Britain. Curiously, though the harbour was so much frequented, only a single house stood on its shores down to the time of Henry VIII. This house was built for the entertainment of travellers, and in it the crew of Sir Walter Raleigh were lodged on his return from Guiana. The knight himself was a guest at Arwenack, the neighbouring seat of the Killigrews. Being struck by the advantages of the site, Sir Walter laid a plan for the foundation of a town before the Queen's Council. The plan was slowly adopted, nine houses were built, and in 1613 John Killigrew built several more. At the end of the seventeenth century the new town, named Smithick, comprised nearly 400 houses; a market was established in Cromwell's time, and under Charles II. it received a charter of incorporation and the name of Falmouth.

Only a century ago smuggling was carried on at Falmouth and its neighbourhood with barefaced effrontery. When Samuel Pellew, Lord Exmouth's brother, was appointed collector of Customs at Falmouth, he found corruption the chief charateristic of the service. One day he surprised a party of his own men attempting to run a cargo of wine in broad daylight. Pellew who was a conscientious man so worried the smugglers that they threatened his life repeatedly, and posted bills offering a reward for his assassination. One smuggler, who kept a public-house, erected a battery of guns to defend his illicit goods, and when a sloop of war exhibited what he considered a too inquisitive spirit, actually fired on her. The vessel's guns were too low to reply with any effect but her crew landed in boats attacked the house in the rear, and levelled it to the ground.

The National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty has just issued its eighth annual report, and is able to record a useful year's work. For instance, the summit of the Kymin, at Monmouth, was in danger of being converted from a thing of beauty into a thing of profit. At the end of the eighteenth century a small dining club at Monmouth fixed on the summit of the Kymin as a dining place for summer evenings and finally the members built the Round House, with windows so placed as to command the finest prospects. A few years later a temple was built in honour of the British Navy, and in 1802 Lord Nelson was a guest. Natural beauty and historic interest combine to make this spot sacred, and the National Trust has succeeded in preserving its sanctity.

Danger has threatened, too the Hill of Tara, the most interesting spot in Ireland—perhaps in the United Kingdom. The associations of the hill date at least from the third century of our era; it was at once the palace and the tomb of the Irish kings; there on the King's Rath they were crowned, on the Lia Fail, or Stone of Destiny. On Easter Eve, 433, St. Patrick there effected the conversion of the King of Ireland to Christianity. Unscientific and rather foolish persons have done much injury to the hill by digging after the Ark of the Covenant, which they have naturally failed to find. This process at least has been arrested, and the National Trust will have general sympathy in its endeavour to make the hill—at present under divided ownership—a national possession.

The Rev. Frank Lawes, of the London Missionary Society, and a brother of "New Guinea" Lawes, is going home for a holiday from Niue, where he has laboured successfully for some time. Niue has always been known as Savage Island, and it is one of the most lonely spots in the Pacific. Both the island and its people are picturesque, however, and it was their wild appearance, no doubt, that induced Captain Cook to label them as savages. Whatever they may have been in the old times, they are a very amiable and tractable people nowadays, so much has the influence of Christian teaching in capable hands done for them. The brothers Lawes have accomplished great work in the Pacific in face of the most trying and heartbreaking difficulties, and it seems a pity that there is no distinguished service order of some sort for men of their class.

We heard by cable says the "Daily Chronicle" of Mr Seddons capture of the Maori King Mahuta, and of the swearing in of that tattooed potentate as a member of the New Zealand Executive Council, with a seat in the Upper House; but it is evident from the details now to hand by mail that there ought to have been a corps of artists and special correspondents on the spot to record and describe the historic scene for the benefit of posterity. It took place on the lawn in front of Government House. Mr. Seddon and Mahuta drove up in the first carriage followed by friendly Maori chiefs Ministers M.P.s, and representative citizens, Mr. Seddon opened the proceedings with a speech recalling the fact that some months ago the chiefs had left the settlement of the land disputes to the joint arbitration of Mahuta and himself. They had succeeded in settling that difficulty. With a view to giving full effect to that conclusion Mahuta was now about to take a most important step. Mahuta then made his last speech before surrendering his Maori sovereignty and swearing allegiance to King Edward. He said it was a great day on which all troubles had been put right.

Most travellers are now familiar with the device by which the railway passenger who desires to communicate with the guard, on pulling the chain inside the carriage puts on the brake, and so at once stops the train, or, rather, by retarding it brings the driver's attention most immediately and forcibly to the need for investigation. On the North-Eastern, however, there is a further arrangement by which at the same time the escaping air from the brake cylinder operates a whistle, and so attracts attention to the precise vehicle without a moment's delay. Manifestly, the first thing is to reach the aggrieved or imperilled passenger with as little loss of time as possible and the whistle idea seems a distinctly useful addition to the chain and the brake. One some lines by the way, the emergency notice seems to have been framed by an embryo poet, for it reads:—

> "To stop the train
> Pull down the chain."

There is a future for Mozart, was Dr. Richter's comment on a recent occasion when the public seemed to have caught on to that great master. The Royal Opera has been running for about two and a half months at Covent Garden; there are only ten more performances and Mozart the greatest melodist that ever lived, was heard last night for the first time this season. Time and again rubbish has been repeated for the sake of this or that prima-donna, but even yet in this country Mozart, spurned, starved and practically killed by his own generation, has not come into his kingdom; though his works were publicly performed in London when he was nine years old. He died of consumption, like Schubert, Chopin and Mendelssohn, in his thirty-fifth year, his last work being a requiem Mass written for a certain Count and produced as the latter's own work. Writing it Mozart well knew how appropriate it was. Don Giovanni, which appears to have just been re-discovered, was written in 1788. Its success made the Emperor Joseph reward the already stricken composer with a post worth £80 a year.

The Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, who has gone the way of most A. D. C.s serving at Indian headquarters by becoming engaged out there, is a young man who has found much to interest him and gratify his sporting instincts in India. The Earl is a chip off the old block in the matter of high-class sport and sound judgment of horses and other stock, and no doubt when he brings his countess home from the East and settles down to a country life he will be found in most of the spots habitually frequented by his genial father. The late Earl, whose death five years ago evoked so much genuine regret throughout the South and West country, sat for a long time in his younger days in the House of Commons, where he represented Malmesbury in the Liberal interest.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Dyspepsia, Jaundice. These complaints are the result of a disordered liver, which secretes bile in quality or quantity incapable of digesting food. Digestion requires a free flow of healthy bile, to ensure which Holloway's Pills and Ointment have long been famous, far eclipsing every other medicine. Food, irregularity of living, climate and other causes are constantly throwing the liver into disorder, but that important organ can soon be regulated and healthily adjusted by Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which act directly upon its vital secretion. The Ointment rubbed on the skin penetrates immediately to the liver, whose blood and nerves it rectifies. One trial is all that is needed, a cure will soon follow.

M. A. P. IN THE BOUDOIR.

SALES, like bridge, are becoming a disease, and a serious one at that. They go on, more or less, all the year round, and our friend the bargain-hunter seems ever ready for the fray. This summer her successes bid fair to beat the average both as to quality and quantity. It's an ill wind that blows no one any good, and the deluges of mid-June that kept us at home in our winter forcks will have provided the ardent shopper with much desirable loot. There are—or have been—miles of muslin, gauze, and chiffon literally waiting to be bought, besides a multitude of hats, ruffles, parasols, and other necessities of a normal summer.

These bi-annual sales prove a snare and a delusion to weakminded wobblers, but to the clever, capable woman they serve as one of life's golden opportunities. If we wish to get the utmost profit we certainly should show some business qualities—foresight, firmness, sharp eyes, sound judgment, and the power of saying "No" to ourselves, as well as to the most winsome of shop assistants. The best and surest way is to make out, before leaving home, a list of real necessities, and put in a purse the money that may be legitimately spent. A word on what to avoid may not be out of place. Delicate, light-coloured fabrics should be passed by; no one wants a collection of mangled muslin, crumpled chiffon, soiled hats and ruffles, and untidy, broken flowers. Ready-made gowns and coats are seldom a wise purchase; they may look smart, but fit and fit leave much to be desired. Exceptions are sometimes to be found in the shape of motor-coats or loose coats and cloaks for Scotland, made by a good tailor and worn by a well-shaped woman. But these smart "ready-mades" are as rare as they are delightful.

A certain well-known woman with more looks and brains than banknotes reaps a rich harvest at these summer sales. In fact, she dresses herself for the greater part of the coming year. Beautiful pieces of brocade are to be picked up at the best shops; she annexes about a dozen yards which will provide a Court train for another season, and possibly the bodice of a dress as well. Smaller pieces of good silk can be converted into dainty blouses, coffee coats, or a smart evening petticoat. Lace has ever a hundred uses. My friend has bought herself an entire lace gown, which she means to exploit at Monte Carlo next January; also, she has got dozens of yards of Irish lace, which bids fair to be worn through the autumn and winter. A lace bolero makes a useful garment for late summer, at country houses, bazaars, cricket matches, etc; and deep lace collors are still in request for dinner frocks, tea gowns, fancy dress, and so on. Ribbons have hosts of uses. Good ribbon comes in for sashes, and loose knots on skirts and bodices: And the narrow sorts are always in demand for one's lingerie, pincushions, and fal-lals of every description.

Smart women contrive to get early information as to the coming modes for the next six months, and they use their knowledge for all it is worth at sales times. Canvas, voile, and linen are to be worn while summer lasts; serge will be the right thing for yachting, and thin cloths are to make gowns for the autumn and early winter. Therefore, all of these should be bought at July sales. My clever friend has got some white serge, an ecru canvas, and has laid in a stock of light cloth, pale blue, grey, and brown. Brown is the coming colour. She has also made some daring purchases in furs, which can now be secured at one third of their winter value. The days of ermine and petit gris are numbered; the favourite furs of the coming winter will be mink, sable, and—most of all—breitschwanz. Fur bought in July should be promptly stored at the furrier's.

President Loubet has been the guest of the nation, honoured by banquets and a Court ball. Henley Regatta and Eton v. Harrow cricket match were the sporting events of the week. The clerk of the weather has done his duty.

Lady de Grey has returned to her residence at Coombe. She was daughter of Lady Herbert of Lea, and is sister to Lord Pembroke. When she first came out London fell at her feet, and she was considered the most beautiful girl that had appeared for very many years. Her dark eyes, white skin, and deep chestnut hair were as remarkable in their way as her superb figure and commanding height. But Lady de Grey is not merely a handsome woman; she has many gifts and graces, and a unique and striking personality. She married the late Lord Lonsdale, known to his intimates as Mollie, as long ago as 1878, in a few years became a widow, and later on married Lord de Grey, son and heir to Lord Ripon. There was a moment during her widowhood when she showed an interest in politics, kept a sort of salon and entertained both Mr. Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield. Music seems now the passion of her life, and it is chiefly owing to her that opera in London has become what it is. Motoring is another favourite amusement, and she was one of the first smart women to use an electric landaulet. Lady de Grey has many friends. Queen Alexandra has always had a great regard and esteem for her; and being of a cosmopolitan turn of mind, she makes intimates of artistic, literary, or of any talented folk. Madame Melba is a great ally, and will sing for her in private—a marked concession from the famous prima donna.

Coombe Court has been made into a delightful abode Every room is arranged according to some historical period. Lady de Grey's boudoir is in the style of the First Empire and has among its treasures a toilet service that belonged to Napoleon. The dining-room is Louis XVI., and the drawing-room contains Lord de Grey's almost priceless collection of Dresden, which it has taken him twenty years to get together. One garniture de cheminee is considered to have no equal, and a pair-horse sleigh is another very exquisite specimen.

The Comte and Comtesse de Castellane are staying in London. The Comtesse de Castellane was Miss Anna Jay Gould, an American heiress, and one of the richest women in the world. At the time of her marriage she was small, rather dark and by no means dowered with beauty. Comte—who was one of the smartest Frenchmen of the day—set his wits to work to remodel his wife to Parisian taste; he engaged the services of dressmakers, coiffeurs, beauty doctors, etc., and the one-time dowdy little lady is now transformed into a brilliant and attractive woman. In spite of some pecuniary difficulties the marriage is said to be a success. As may be guessed the Comtesse has many treasures. Her bridal veil of Alencon lace is said to have been of regal richness, superior to that of many Royal brides; and she possesses a crown of wondrous emeralds and diamonds, once the property of the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, and purchased by the late Mr. Jay Gould for £25,000. The Comte and Comtesse own a splendid house in Paris furnished andfitted in the most luxurious fashion. They spend the late summer at Trouville or Deauville, where they drive about in an open carriage, drawn by four horses, the coachman wearing a powdered wig, a cocked hat, and and a smart livery in goldembroidered sky-blue satin. But in spite of her riches the young Comtesse dresses in a style of (expensive) simplicity, and does her morning walk in the Bois de Boulogne attired, according to the season, in cottons and muslins, or cloths tweeds, and serges.

July has been called the French month in London, and this on account of the number of smart French folk who cross the Channel as soon as the Paris season has ended. Everyone may not know that the race called the Grand Prix de Paris marks the conclusion of their town season, as surely as Goodwood race-week signifies of our London campaign. The Grand Prix is run on a Sunday, and this year took place on June 7th. After this date a certain number of smart Parisians are apt to appear in our dull metropolis. Among these may be mentioned the aforesaid Castellanes, the Duc and Duchesse de Vendome, the Duchesse d'Uzes, the Duc and Duchesse de Luynes, and the Duc de la Rochefoucauld. Many Parisian artistes and artificers are in London during July. This year these have included Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, Mme. Rejane, Mme. Calve, Mme. Raunay, and Monsieur Rene Lalique with his jewels.

A word should be said on the subject of Mr. Harry Higgins's well-liked sister, who is known to the London world and her many friends as Miss "Polly" Higgins. This lady, now arrived at early middle age, resides by herself in a small and pretty house near Pont Street. Lord Rosebery and his daughters have a great regard for her, and she is an intimate friend of LadyCrewe and LadySybil Grant. She shares withLady Dorothy Nevill the right to be considered one of the best raconteuses and dinner-table talkers in London. She cares but little for dress, and owes none of her social success to l'art de costume.

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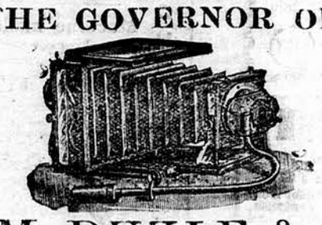
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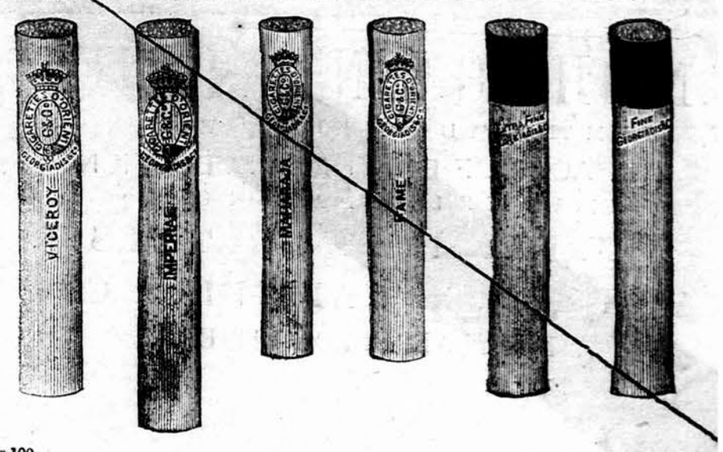
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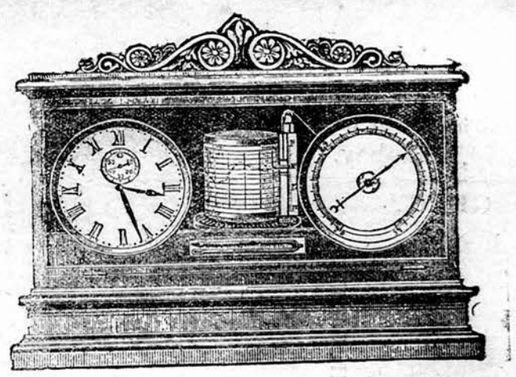
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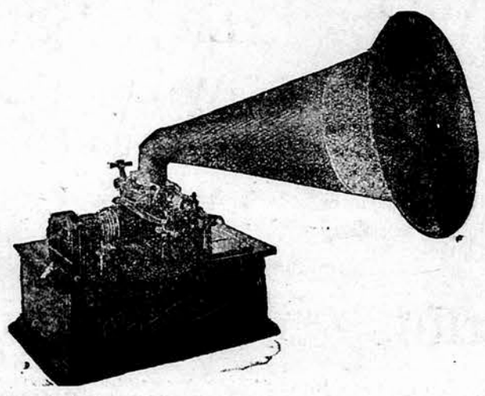


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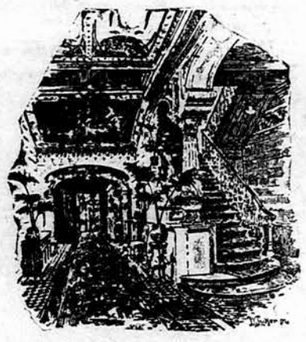
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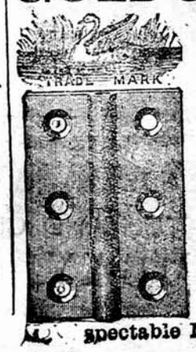
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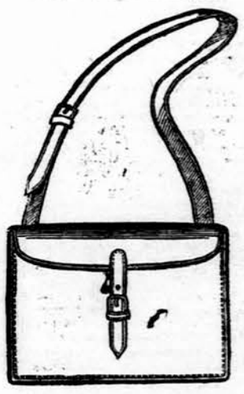
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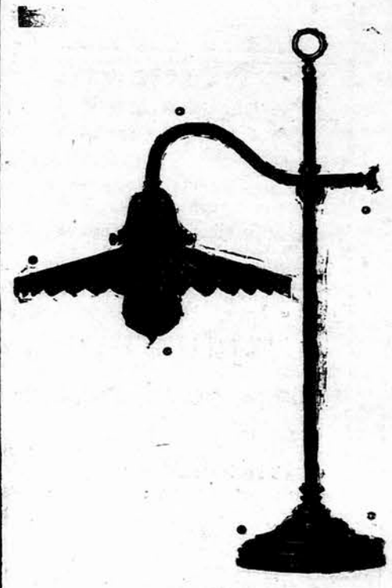


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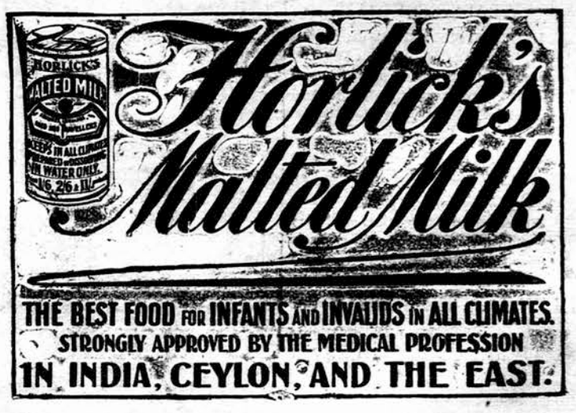


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